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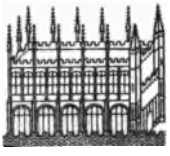
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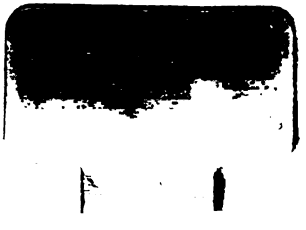
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No. IV.

CIRCULATED BY THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND PURITY SOCIETY.

A PAPER

ON

"Purity and the Prevention of the Degradation of Women and Children,"

BY

ADMIRAL A. P. RYDER,
A Member of the Council of the Church Penitentiary Association for 32 years,
A Member of the Council of the Church of England Purity Society.

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NOTE 1.

Admiral A. P. RYDER has presented the Council with 500 copies of this Pamphlet for distribution at the price of One Shilling each; the whole of the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the Society at Messrs. Drummonds.

J. GRIFFITH.
J. GRANT MILLS. } *Hon. Secretaries.*

NOTE 2.

The Council of the Church of England Purity Society is not responsible for the various Opinions, Statements, and Statistics to be found in this Pamphlet.

A. P. R.

January, 1884.

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THE PAPER.

THE branch of the above subject to which I have been requested to direct your attention is the second, viz.: the *Prevention of the Degradation of Women and Children.* The Rev. Dr. Ridding, Headmaster of Harrow, and the Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton, Head of Selwyn College, Cambridge, have read Papers on "Purity," and the Rev. Canon Butler, of Worcester, has dwelt upon this second branch from a very important point of view. Our division of the subject fitly follows that of "Purity" —for one of the worst and most certain results of Impurity is the Degradation of Women and Children.

In the short— necessarily short—space of time (20 minutes) allowed to "readers," can our time be better passed than in assuming that some among you have asked these three questions?

1. What, up to the present time, has been done by the *State* to prevent the Degradation of Women and Children? What did the present Government attempt, and failed to do, last Session? What may we hope will be effected before long?

2. What, up to the present time, has been done by the *Church* to prevent the Degradation of Women and Children? What is the Church attempting to do now? What may we hope will be effected before long.

3. What can *Individuals* do?

FIRST. *What, up to the present time, has been done by the State to prevent the Degradation of Women and*

Children? What did the present Government attempt, and failed to do, last Session? What may we hope will be effected before long? Until within the last 40 years, very little was *directly* done by the State. We find in the Statute Books certain laws which would appear to be calculated to prevent the Degradation of Women, but the working was erroneously assumed to be so difficult, that numerous brothels were and are still to be found in almost all towns of any size, and it is only within the last few years that the residents of certain towns—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, and others—awoke to the fact, that by banding themselves together into Vigilance Committees, they could either so work the existing Laws as in the case of Manchester (or by aid of local "Acts," as at Edinburgh and Glasgow), as to repress the open promenading the streets by prostitutes, &c., and shut up a large majority of the brothels. In the paper held in my hand, published by Hatchard (price 1d.), entitled the "Glasgow System for the Repression of Vice," the method adopted is explained, and at pages 5 and 8 it is stated that "in Glasgow, after "nine years of vigorous measures required by the citizens, "the brothels were reduced to less than *one-seventh* "of the original number," and "order and decency are "maintained in the streets," "while there is no complaint "from any respectable citizen that prostitution has gone "into more secret or private channels, or that the "repressive measures of the authorities have inflicted "the slightest hardship upon any one." Glasgow, it should be stated, has never been under the Contagious Diseases Acts. Dr. Acton estimated some few years back that there were 80,000 (eighty thousand) women in London who were living there on the wages of vice.

If London Parishes promptly followed in the path of these Northern towns, might we not hope for an equally good result, and if not, why not? and why should not all the towns lately "protected" by the Contagious Diseases Acts—Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, &c.—follow the same course, instead of merely protesting against the Government action, and complaining, as they are doing now, of the rapid rise in the number of Military and Naval Hospital cases, and the as rapid fall in the number of female Lock Ward cases, and yet neither closing their brothels nor taking the girls under 14 out of them.* See App. XII.

The greatest defect, however, in the action of the State as represented by the Common Law of England, lies in the inadequate protection it affords the young. The Law against seduction affords no protection to a child over 13! and neither that nor the abduction laws afford any protection against the deeper evil of "prostitution," or against those who trade in the inexperience and ignorance of the young. The Common Law of most continental countries makes the debauching of minors up to 21 an indictable offence, and subjects those who harbour minors for improper purposes to heavy fines and imprisonment. This does not exist in the Common Law of England, nor does it find a place in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, as it passed the House of Lords last Session. Hence the rapid growth of the corruption of the young in England. The abduction laws in England are very limited in their application, viz.: (1.) To a child taken out of the custody

* If the statements from Glasgow, &c., are doubted it would be very easy to send some competent person to investigate.

of its lawful guardians, not to a girl who has no guardians; (2.) They do not apply to a girl over 13, except when the girl is an heiress, and then she is protected until 21; (3.) The laws do not apply to a girl who runs off, *e.g.*, abducts herself, the usual form of taking to the streets. In France the law gives to parents or guardians absolute control over girls until 21.

In my evidence before the Committee of Convocation on Prostitution in 1881,* the offences against Purity

* APPENDIX B of the Report of the Committee of Convocation, p. 23.—(*o*) If we are asked whether we believe that we are within an appreciable distance of an Act of the Legislature making sexual intercourse other than between married persons a misdemeanour, we reply that we hope we are; but in any case we believe we shall be much nearer within reach of such an Act if we maintain the legal grip we now have on immoral offences, for remember that[1] (1) *the grosser forms of immorality are illegal*; (2) *adultery is illegal;* (3) *incest is illegal;* (4) *brothels are illegal*, although the law is alas! rarely put in force; (5) by the Contagious Disease Acts (not yet repealed, but practically suspended), prostitution involves *legal* consequences in the direction of *suppression*, viz., *registration, examination, seclusion if diseased;* (6) sexual intercourse with girls under 12 is *felony;* (7) with girls over 12 and under 13 is a *misdemeanour;* (8) to harbour girls under 14 in a brothel is now, thanks to Miss Hopkins, *illegal;* (9) rape is a felony. It will be noticed that 5, 7, and 8 are modern enactments.

(*p*) We contend that the tide of public opinion is setting in the direction we advocate, and we look forward hopefully to the time when (5) the Contagious Disease Acts may be repealed or largely modified, as a consequence of putting (4) the laws against brothels more rigidly in force, and the amendment, from time to time, of (7) and (8), by increasing the ages.

(*q*) We deprecate, therefore, the tampering with any stone in the arch of repressive legislation.

[1] Even *swearing and making use of obscene language* are *illegal*, and it may be noticed in police reports that persons are punished for these even when they are unaccompanied by any other offence.

which at present involve *legal* consequences were summed up, and the loosening the hold that the law at present has on many infringers of the Statutes affecting Purity was deprecated. NOTE.—This report was printed confidentially for Convocation.

When the scandalous outrages committed in Belgium by "procurers" who traded in girls from England were exposed, a Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to consider the law relating to the protection of young girls, and report.

A Summary of the recommendations contained in their Report is printed in Appendix II., and with it, in Appendix III., a summary of the Bill introduced by the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Lords Committee; and the mutilations which the Government Bill underwent in the House of Lords are pointed out. Shortly after the Bill reached the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced that it was one of the Bills that would be withdrawn, but he gave no special reasons. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Bill will be reintroduced early in next Session, and that its supporters in the House of Lords, if it be introduced in that House, will re-insert the valuable clauses that were either mutilated or suppressed, *especially those designed to facilitate the closing of brothels*. The responsibility incurred by all persons actively concerned in the mutilation of the Bill in the House of Lords and in its final withdrawal is very great. Many a poor girl now on the streets might have been rescued; many a sink of iniquity closed, had that Government Bill become law.

The paper held in my hand is very valuable, it is entitled "Proposed Amendment of the Law relating to

the Protection of Minors" (Appendix IV.) Copies may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Minors Protection Joint Committee, 3, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

This Committee which comprises representatives of most of the leading institutions and societies in London, having for their object the protection and rescue of women and girls, was formed early in the year 1882 to watch and aid the introduction of the Government Bill alluded to above, and to awaken public interest in the matter. A mere list of the headings of this paper will be sufficient for me to read here.*

* SUMMARY OF PAPER C, ISSUED BY THE MINORS PROTECTION JOINT COMMITTEE.

(N.B.—This paper is given at length in Appendix IV.)

The existing provisions of the criminal law for the protection of young persons from immoral practices, and suggested improvements with the view of extending that protection.

I.—Provisions of the existing criminal law:—

1. That intercourse with girls under 12, even with consent, is felony, if between 12 and 13 it is a misdemeanour.
2. Indecent assault is a crime, the consent of person assaulted under 13 is no defence.
3. Abduction of girls under 16 from care of parents or guardians is a misdemeanour. Fraudulent abduction of girls under 21, entitled to property, is felony.
4. Procuring by fraud any girl under 21 to have illicit intercourse, is a misdemeanour.
5. Conspiracy to cause immorality or indecency is punishable at common law.
6. Rape, and attempt at rape, are crimes.

You have been told, and it is important you should know, what the State has done and what the present Government has tried and has unaccountably failed to effect; but you, each of you, may do much to help the Government to pass this Bill next Session.

Purposely—and at the request of the authorities of the Congress—all controversial allusions to the Contagious Diseases Acts are omitted here. The "Acts" are inoperative at present; there is a truce for a time between their supporters and their opponents. It may be stated, however, that the most earnest of the *leaders* on both sides lose no opportunity of giving full credit to the

II.—Principles on which these laws seem to depend:—

(*a.*) That while vice is not a crime, there is a limit of age (13) below which the girl is considered as incapable of giving her consent, so that the offending party is guilty of criminal injury.

(*b.*) That girls having parents or guardians, or possessed of property, should have more protection than those without.

III.—Six principles, A, B, C, D, E, F, underlying the proposed amendments of the law. *See* Paper C, App. III.

IV.—The proposed amendments:—

First.—To make penal, immorality or indecency with any girl under 18.

Secondly.—To make penal, immorality or indecency with any girl under 21, if committed by her father, guardian, master, or other person in authority over her.

Thirdly.—To make it penal, for a third party to procure, promote, aid, or abet immorality with any young person under 21.

Fourthly.—To enable the magistrate, on satisfactory evidence of reasonable suspicion, to authorise search to be made for minors detained

motives of their opponents as being, however mistaken, as pure and as conscientious as their own.

SECOND.—What has the *Church* done—*is doing*—*what may and should she do*—*to prevent the Degradation of Women and Children?* In speaking of what the Church has done in the cause of Purity and to prevent the Degradation of Women and Children, it is not necessary to do more than allude to its constant protest for the last nineteen centuries, against this

in houses for immoral purposes (of whom there are believed to be a very large number), or for minors frequenting such houses for those purposes.

Fifthly.—To enable the magistrate, in cases where the girl invites the offence, to punish her, or to deal with her by requiring securities for good behaviour, or by reformatory treatment.

V.—Difficulties and objections stated and dealt with exhaustively.

VI.—It is matter for consideration whether boys also should not be protected

VII.—The general law as to suppression of bad houses and solicitation in the streets is not dealt with in this paper

NOTE.—It is hoped that a Paper D (see App. IV. *b.*) will shortly be issued by this Society dealing with the "*third* parties," including the owners and tenants of bad houses. It is believed that many persons, constituting a large majority of those who take any interest in the subject, would willingly see severe punishments inflicted on the *third* parties, who for whatever reason would not vote for any punishment being awarded to either of the two principals—the man or the woman.—A. P. R.

Vice, in its Services and in its Teaching. When the Church considered that Purity was attacked by legislative action—as for instance in alterations of the Marriage Law; in the facilitating of divorces, &c., the Church represented by the Bishops in the House of Lords, by Convocation, and from thousands of pulpits, in scores of books, from the ponderous tome to the lightest pamphlet, lifted up its voice in reprobation, and it is as ready to do so now as heretofore; but if the number of the Houses of Mercy and of Refuge opened for the rescue and reformation of fallen women is to be considered as a measure of the interest taken in promoting Purity, not much can be said for the Church of England until Bishop Armstrong inaugurated the Church Penitentiary Association in 1852. Appendix V. is a table, framed from extracts from the Church Penitentiary Association's last report, 1882, which shows what is being done by Houses of Mercy and Houses of Refuge in union with the Church Penitentiary Association.

That old and wealthy foundation, the Magdalen, Streatham [see Appendix VI. for extracts from its last report], founded in 1758, has for many years afforded accommodation to about 100 Penitents. But London has at least five times as many inhabitants now as it had in 1758, and the Magdalen Institutions of this metropolis, with its over 3,000,000 inhabitants, if they are to follow the growth of the city (and its rapidly increasing suburbs) which they were founded principally to benefit, should (unless vice becomes much less rampant) hold over 1,000 Penitents instead of 100. There are other Houses of Mercy for

London (see the list of London Charities*). Speaking as one of the General Committee, I invite you to visit the Magdalen, at Streatham. The income of its invested property makes it almost entirely independent of subscription lists. It has been hoped by some of its well-wishers that the Governing Body might see their way to doubling the number of inmates by erecting another Magdalen on the other side of London, and, if necessary, appealing to the public for aid to maintain both. Many persons who prefer, for whatever reason, "management" by paid Matrons instead of by Sisters, would welcome this opportunity for aiding a house managed, since its commencement, by paid Matrons. The Albion Hill Home at Brighton was admirably managed for many years by Matrons, under Mrs. Vicar's able supervision.

Previous to the formation of the Church Penitentiary Association in 1852, there were some Refuges here and there in the different dioceses, and the Lock Hospital in London acted as a Refuge; but it was not until shortly before Bishop Armstrong's movement which led to the creation of the Church Penitentiary Association, that Clewer was started, now a noble Institution with over 100 Sisters, and housing over 80 Penitents. Clewer is also the mother of numerous works of Mercy, Orphanages, Hospitals, &c. See Appendix VII. (*b*) for extracts from its last report. In Appendix VII. (*a*), extracts are given from the last Report of the Diocesan Home at Basingstoke, with a drawing of the house, which will soon be completed for 77 penitents. This House was the first Church Penitentiary Association Home to adopt, at

* Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London." Sampson Low & Co., Fleet Street, price .

the suggestion of Miss Ellice Hopkins, the "cottage" principle on a large scale—only 11 or 12 penitents in each cottage. A "Sister" and an Assistant reside in each cottage and are in charge of the dormitory. The "Sister" occupies a bedroom with full command of the dormitory, and the Assistant occupies a cubicle in the dormitory. Gas is always turned on in the dormitory; the "Sister" from her bed controls the light. Each cottage has its own garden. The girls can be easily classified in a Home on the cottage principle, and kept more easily under control and from having unlimited intercourse with other penitents.

Miss Sellon's Sisterhood at Devonport, warmly supported by the well-known Bishop of Exeter (Henry Philpotts), was formed in 1859, and devoted itself at once to Penitentiary work (Appendix VII. (*c*). Since 1852, when Bishop Armstrong, then rector of Tidenham, called the Church Penitentiary Association together, numerous Sisterhoods have been formed; and most of them aid in Preventive and Rescue work, and carry on various other charitable objects. Appendix V. has already been alluded to, it is a table compiled from the last report of the Church Penitentiary Association, giving under various headings very interesting information about the Houses of Mercy and the Refuges in union with it. It is arranged (and this is now done for the first time), showing the various Houses according to the dioceses and alphabetically. It will be seen that while some dioceses appear to be thoroughly aroused, and to have numerous Houses, either Penitentiaries or Refuges, or both, other dioceses appear to be either doing nothing, or, if at work, then working so secretly that I have not been able

to ascertain the what, the where, the when. You will observe that the Church Penitentiary Association has one or more Associates in every English Diocese. *Liverpool*,* with over 1,000,000 *inhabitants*, and *Newcastle*,* with 438,707 *inhabitants*, have lately been separated from Chester and Durham, but have as yet no distinct list of Associates of the Church Penitentiary Association. *Sodor and Man*, with 54,089 *inhabitants*, appears to have no resident Associate of the Church Penitentiary Association. It is much to be regretted that although there is only one out of the 32 dioceses that has *no* Associates of the Church Penitentiary Association resident in it, there are 15 dioceses out of the 32 that have no Houses of Mercy or of Refuge in union with the Church Penitentiary Association, and only 18 out of the 32 have Organizing Secretaries. You may say, and not unnaturally, that "Something is being concealed from you, (unintentionally, of course) and that if there are no Houses in connection with the Church Penitentiary Association, there must be other Houses—English Church Houses, or Roman Church Houses, or Nonconformist Houses—which have escaped my notice." Well, to prepare myself to answer this question and remove this suspicion, the Organizing Secretaries or Associates in all the 32 dioceses were written to, including the 15 dioceses that had no Houses of Mercy or of Refuge in connection with the Church Penitentiary Association, and these three questions were asked:—

* *Liverpool* and *Newcastle* are newly created dioceses. The Associates of the Church Penitentiary Association residing in them are still credited to Chester and Durham; they will doubtless soon feel the necessity of having their Houses of Mercy and Refuges in union with the Church Penitentiary Association separate and distinct from those of Chester and Durham.

Questions accompanying a Letter from Admiral A. P. Ryder, and a Copy of the Preliminary Report of the Church of England Purity Society, addressed to the Organizing Secretaries, [or to a Member of the Church Penitentiary Association if there were no Organizing Secretary], in each of the 32 English Dioceses. August, 1883.

1. What *Houses of Mercy* and what *Houses of Refuge*, or other Houses having similar objects, besides those in union with the Church Penitentiary Association, are open and at work in your Diocese?

(*a*) Any information about the religious denomination of the above Houses—whether Church of England, Nonconformist, or Roman Catholic—the good they effect, the size, number of inmates, income, &c., will be welcome.

(*b*) Copies of latest Reports will be welcome.

2. In your opinion, would the visit of a Deputation from the Council of the new *Church of England Purity Society* to attend your next *Diocesan Synod* or *Conference*, your Archi-diaconal or Ruridecanal Meetings, tend to create an interest, or intensify it if it already exists, in the *general* work of the new Society, and in the *special* work of the Church Penitentiary Association?

3. Can you suggest any other course which, if adopted by the new Society, would, in your opinion, promote its objects?

The answers from the 15 dioceses summarized were as follows:—That nothing was known, except in two dioceses, of any special efforts by Nonconformist bodies for the rescue of penitents, &c.; that opportunities would be taken advantage of to bring this important question before the Diocesan Conferences, &c., and that deputations from London advocating the movement in favour of *Local* Preventive and Curative Work, would in most cases be welcome. In Appendix XIV. will be found the names of all Houses from the list given every month in "Seeking and Saving," including many besides those in union with the Church Penitentiary Association. There is ample room for many more

Homes under all the widely different systems. We wish God speed to all.

It would appear, therefore, that in many of the 15 dioceses where the Church Penitentiary Association has as yet gained no footing, practically little or nothing is apparently being done. Occasionally a Diocesan Church Penitentiary may be so conveniently placed (the Church Penitentiary at Stone, Kent, is an instance) as to receive Penitents from neighbouring dioceses, but there is not a single diocese—except perhaps Sodor and Man—which would not (sad as it is to say so) keep one House of Mercy for 80 Penitents quite full, which if they stay on an average two years (and the Sisters and Chaplain rarely feel hopeful if they remain a less time), means the reception of only 40 per year or only about *three* per month!!

The Church Penitentiary Association, under the guidance of Bishop Armstrong, availed itself, in 1852, of the great Sisterhood movement just starting into life in the English Church, and by a fundamental Statute confined its efforts to aiding *Houses of Mercy* managed by *self-devoted* women, but did not extend this to its houses of temporary refuge.* The Church Penitentiary Associa-

* In defining "self-devotion," the Council of the Church Penitentiary Association has not attempted to give a *positive* definition, but has *negatively* ruled that Houses of Mercy are not excluded from "union" and from aid because women engaged in the management receive pecuniary assistance from the funds of the House, provided it be only for their journeys to and fro, and their maintenance while absent for relaxation. Food, clothing, and medical attendance are also offered free to the women whose "services" in the management of the Homes are "unpaid." Many of these ladies contribute largely to the erection and support of the Homes.

tion has done and is still doing a great work, but in a struggle nearly equal in length to the famous 30 years' war, it has only gained about *half* the dioceses, 17 out of 32, and in many of them has only a very slight footing —a single fort held with difficulty. To what is this slow progress owing?—but in saying this it is without in the slightest degree committing my co-adjutors on the Council of the Church Penitentiary Association—I believe it is owing partly to a mistake, a most natural mistake, in our original Regulations which has hampered our every attempt to step forward *rapidly*—a mistake which has been wisely avoided by the Church Temperance Society, and will, it is to be hoped, be avoided by the Church of England Purity Society, [only inaugurated in May of this year at Lambeth Palace], and of which Society more will be said presently.

Rule II. of the Regulations of the Church Penitentiary Association appears to impose on it the duty of not merely assisting to *build* but also in assisting to *maintain* all the various Church Penitentiaries and Houses of Refuge in union with it, provided they apply for aid, show that they need it, and have complied with the regulations. The Council, loyal to the Regulations framed principally by their good founder, Bishop Armstrong, whose memory we all revere, have faithfully adhered in their practice to this interpretation of the Regulations, and year by year spend largely, that is to the full extent of their available funds, in aiding to *maintain* Institutions fully grown up.* There is a "resolution" in the minute book of the Church Penitentiary Association to

* Some few of the Houses do not apply for aid.

the effect that the *opening of new Houses* has a higher claim on the resources of the Church Penitentiary Association than continued assistance in the *maintenance of old Houses;* but this has not yet resulted in any vigorous inroad into the 15 *silent* dioceses. It is preferred to style them *silent* than by any other adjective, such as "indolent," "dilatory," "negligent," or "blind," which might give offence; moreover, there is the possibility that after this paper has reached the *silent* regions, if it ever penetrates so far, there may be an inundation of reproachful letters insisting on my apologising in the *Guardian* or the *Record* for a libel on them, proving that unknown to me and to my local correspondents (the resident Organizing Secretaries or Associates of the Church Penitentiary Association), there are flourishing Houses of Mercy and Refuges in all or most of these dioceses; meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the Council of the Church Penitentiary Association may see its way to send, with permission of the Bishops, pioneers into the *silent* dioceses, and also to passing a "resolution" such as we find in the Church Temperance Society, and that then the diocesan branches (in this case the Commitees of the Diocesan Penitentiaries) will proceed to reverse the present system and commence, in gratitude for past aid, to help the Central Society with funds to assist in starting new Houses instead of continuing to drain it.* The different circumstances

* I feel confident, after an experience of religious Societies of some forty years, that when a Church of England Society is formed to carry out a great Church work in the *Dioceses* of England, the persistent efforts of the *Central* Society (with its office probably in London) should be energetically directed to prevent, rather than to encourage, Centralization in London, and

of the two Societies—the Church Penitentiary Association and the Church of England Temperance Society—necessitate, perhaps, different arrangements. If however a "resolution" were adopted by the Church Penitentiary Association that only under very exceptional circumstances would more than say *five* annual grants, dating from the first grant, be made for *maintenance* to each House of Mercy or Refuge, and if this rule came into action in 12 months from now,

to foster Diocesan action at the Cathedral towns This may, and most likely will, have the effect of diminishing the flow of money into the coffers of the Central Office; but it will certainly throw more life into the extremities, while it will prevent congestion at the centre, and have as its result much more earnest, wholesome work; moreover a useful emulation will be created between the Dioceses.

The Secretaries of the new Society must expect to be inundated with letters from zealous Deans, Archdeacons, Rural Deans, Parochial Clergy, and others, asking how they are to proceed in starting Parochial Associations in connection with the Church of England Purity Society, and perhaps asking whether any and what pecuniary aid may, it is hoped, accompany the advice.

Although no refusal will be given to a *provisional* relationship with isolated Associations in Dioceses where as yet there is no central action at the Cathedral town, yet it will surely be pointed out that not only can the new Society offer no pecuniary aid, but that it will (as does the Church of England Temperance Society) ask for pecuniary assistance, say at least half an offertory annually from all Dioceses towards the central expenses in London, and the expenses of pioneering in the provinces, the Diocesan Branch retaining the other half; also that Diocesan action extending from a Local Centre in the Cathedral town is what is regarded by the Council as the most healthy action in this campaign; and further, that while the Diocesan Branch at the Cathedral town would be in *direct official* relations with the Central Council in London, the Archidiaconal, Ruri-decanal, and Parochial Associations would *not* be so, but only with their *local* Centre, so

sufficient money would be available to help more freely the younger Houses and pay the expenses of the pioneers which as just suggested should be sent to *silent* dioceses by the Church Penitentiary Association, with permission of their Bishops.

The new Church Society entitled the Church of England Purity Society has been mentioned, it was inaugurated on 25th May of this year at Lambeth, at a

soon as the Diocesan Branch was established. In addition to the 33 Diocesan "*Branches*" and their *Parochial Associations*, following more or less closely the fundamental Regulations of the Church of England Purity Society, there will doubtless be numerous affiliated *Institutions* with freer action, in the Universities, Colleges, Hospitals, Regiments, Ships, &c., and perhaps in Schools, but there are doubts in the minds of some head-masters as to this.

The simplest form for a Church of England Purity Parochial Association for the men and youths in a *parish* will probably be a Branch of the Young Men's Friendly Society where it has already been formed, which may be considered as ready-made to hand and admirably suited for Church of England Purity Society purposes (*see* App. XVI). Branches of the Young Men's Friendly Society have already been promptly formed in many parishes, however small and remote, and might be considered, *qua* "*purity*," as off-shoots of the Church of England Purity Society, and whenever the Diocesan Council of the Young Men's Friendly Society has been established with its local centre in the Cathedral town, it might become, if first in the field, the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Purity Society, as also, in other Dioceses, might the Diocesan Councils of the White Cross Army.

The Bishop of Durham writing in November, 1883, states "That he sees no reason why the *Diocesan* Council of the White Cross Army in his Diocese should not be a Branch (Diocesan) of the Church of England Purity Society," and it became a Branch in January, 1884.

N.B.—The White Cross Army in the Diocese of Durham enrols only males, and has no official relations with any so-called White Cross bodies outside the Diocese.

meeting assembled under the presidency and with the hearty sympathy of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It consisted of over 500 men, invited as representative persons, of whom about 300 notified that they would join the Society as members after hearing the speeches of His Grace the Primate, of other Bishops, and of eminent laymen.

The new Society has printed a statement,* entitled "The Preliminary Report of the Executive Committee," price *6d.*, which contains a short history of the movement which led up to its creation, develops its scheme of action, sketches the machinery by which it proposes to work; and while calling itself the *Church of England Purity Society* for promoting:—

1. Purity among Men.
2. A Chivalrous Respect for Womanhood.
3. The Preservation of the Young from Contamination.
4. Rescue Work.
5. A Higher Tone of Public Opinion.

expresses a wish to work on terms of friendly union with all Societies or Associations having similar objects, and of affiliating such Institutions as desire to have that tie. The Members of the *Council* are by its Constitution men in full communion with the Church of England; its ordinary Members need not belong to the Church

* The Church of England Purity Society has also issued a *Summary* of the Preliminary Report, price *1d.*, and Leaflets A, B, C, D, price *1s.* per twelve dozen copies, or *1d.* for ten (see Appendix VIII. (*a*) and XVII.).

of England, but Membership is confined to men over 18.*

The table, Appendix V., gives in its first three columns useful information about the new Society's work, and shows at a glance that with only one exception every English Bishop has taken it by the hand.

There will just be time to read to you a list of suggestions which the Council of the Church of England Purity Society propose to consider, and for which they are indebted to their friend and Lady Referee, Miss Ellice Hopkins, arranged by her under *four* headings (see App VIII. (*b.*) of this paper), but covering the whole ground of the five special "objects" of the Society (see p. 25).

You will perhaps say that this ground is wide enough to frighten any young Society, but the Council, encouraged by their President, the Archbishop of Canter-

* Eighteen was selected as the minimum age for *Membership* of the *Central* Society, for the following reasons—because it is the age at which lads from schools join the *Universities*, the *Army*, the *Medical Profession*, the *Civil Service*, *Commercial Offices*, *&c.*, and it was thought advisable that whatever assistance Membership of the *Central* body of the Church of England Purity Society could give, be it great or small, should be offered to these young men at the threshold of that freer life at College, &c., when special temptations to excess were first encountered, and when there might be no local Association or affiliated Institution. This in answer to those who think eighteen is too young. To those who consider that lads much younger than eighteen should have been alfowed to enter the *Central* Society it may suffice to state that this question was carefully considered and it was decided unanimously that though they might perhaps be allowed to join *local* Associations as Associates, they should not be admitted into the *Central* Society.

bury, will no doubt take courage and grapple one by one with all the four groups—by aid of Special Sub-Committees and Assistant Secretaries—unless it finds them already in good hands, when aid will it may be hoped be given ungrudgingly.

The Four Divisions of Work that it has been suggested might be undertaken by the Church of England Purity Society (*see the List in Appendix VIII.* (b.), *copied from pp.* 4—6 *of the Preliminary Report of the Executive Committee of the Church of England Purity Society*).

I.—In the grave question of "*Education, with the "view of raising public opinion as regards purity,*" the Society hopes to be aided by Miss Ellice Hopkins, and their other Lady Referees, and *especially among men,* by the Heads of Colleges, also by the Head Masters of schools, and by medical men. In Appendix IX., a a list of various publications will be found, chiefly by Miss Ellice Hopkins, including the *White Cross* series for men, (Hatchard) also, in Appendix X., of the numerous books and pamphlets sold by the Social Purity Alliance, and if it be considered advisable the Church of England Purity Society will no doubt add to the number.

II.—With regard to *Promoting Legislative and Legal Action, both general and municipal,* the "Minors Protection Society," well occupies a portion of the ground, and Miss Ellice Hopkins has with great success visited nearly every large town in England, Wales, and Scotland with the above object. The new Church Society will certainly be much more anxious to help than to interfere with this good work. It will probably appoint a Special Committee of men learned in the Law to advise the

Council on this matter, and confer with the Committee of the Society for amending the Law for the Protection of Minors, which body includes a delegate from the Church of England Purity Society.

III.—*Preventive Work*, in many of its aspects the most important, will engage the most anxious consideration of the Council. In this department more than in any other the Council will no doubt look for and obtain aid from their Lady Referees — one of whom has devoted her whole life to this special branch. To quote an instance of what one individual can, by zeal and devotion, effect, the Amendment of the Industrial Schools Act may be mentioned, which Miss Ellice Hopkins, after three years, succeeded in persuading the Government to adopt—(see Appendix XI.) In attempting to work this "Amendment Act," pray be warned by our experience at Portsmouth, that grave difficulties will have to be surmounted—(see Appendix XII.) A Vigilance Committee should appoint itself in every town to carry out this "Amendment Act" with a high hand—(see App. XIII.)

IV.—With regard to *Curative Work* a wide field opens out before the new Society. The Church Penitentiary Association has for over 30 years been diligent in aiding to spread a network of Houses of Mercy and of Refuges over the land. The new Society will no doubt endeavour to aid the Church Penitentiary Association largely. Other Houses on other systems exist and flourish, and will not be overlooked. This new Church Society might usefully investigate, with permission of the different authorities the results of the various systems. Visits which would be resented from outsiders might be welcomed from a deputation of the Church of England Society for

Promoting Purity and Preventing the Degradation of Women and Children, and much good to the great work would be gained.

Among other results of such a visit might be this, viz., a collection and comparison of the Statutes of the different Sisterhoods, with permission of the Sisters.

It would not be impossible that from these, model Statutes might be formed, which, like those framed for the important Diocesan Church Penitentiary at Basingstoke* (by Samuel, Bishop of Winchester), would at the same time satisfy the most cautious (and rightly cautious) of Bishops, while it left to the Sisterhood all the freedom of self government, including the selection of their Lady Superior, &c., that the most independent (and to a certain point rightly independent) of Sisterhoods could wish.

Problems of great importance are awaiting solution in reference to *Curative* work—for instance, self supporting Industrial Homes for those Penitents, a large number, who are physically strong but morally, if not mentally, weak, and very liable to "fall" again, also

* It will often be found, as has been the case at Basingstoke, Bovey, &c., that, at the commencement of a Diocesan Church Penitentiary, to be managed by self-devoted women, it may be well to entrust the work for the first few years to Sisters from an old-established community, perhaps in some other Diocese, whose ripe experience will be brought from the parent house, and not have to be gained at the new house by aid of mistakes made and corrected. The management of penitents is a spécialité: mistakes in it are dangerous. After the work has taken root, the time may come when it may be better, for many reasons, that the Sisterhood should be so far separated from the parent house as to have its own statutes, and find its own visitor in the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Home is situated.

Homes for those who are morally and mentally strong, but physically weak, and unable to earn their livelihood. All these, one at least of each kind in each diocese, ought to be started. The first class of Home might with care be made so remunerative, if only able-bodied girls are admitted, as to be able to help to support the others.

But time would fail if an attempt were made to enter at large into the various topics, which branch out from these two divisions of the work—the *Preventive* and the *Curative*. Take one instance of individual work, the Friendless Girls Association, the creation of Miss Ellice Hopkins, which occupies, and most usefully, ground not covered by the Girls Friendly Society.

Seventy-two of these Associations now exist (Oct., 1883), covering to a considerable extent the same ground among *women* as that proposed for the Church of England Purity Society among *men*. A list of these Associations, with their Secretaries, and the Preventive and Rescue Agencies they have founded, can be referred to in "*Seeking and Saving*" (Skeffington).*

THIRD.—It was said at the commencement that we would assume that some of you had asked several questions which were enumerated.

An endeavour has been made to answer two of them, and now if any of you, or of the readers of this paper,

* "Seeking and Saving" (Skeffington), a monthly serial, edited by the Rev. V. G. Borradaile, Curate of S. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, gives most useful information to all engaged in Rescue and in Preventive work. It will, it is hoped, be adopted as their organ for conveying useful information (monthly) to their Members by the Church of England Purity Society, and to their Associates by the Church Penitentiary Association. It deserves every encouragement.

wish to ask what you can *individually* do to help this cause? *First*, decide in your own mind to pray for its success, and *secondly*, decide on what you can afford to give as a *donation* now, and annually as a *subscription*, to this great work. Divide each donation and subscription into two equal portions, give one portion of each to such *Preventive* works as may recommend themselves to you, and the other portions among the following *Curative* works:--

1. The Church of England Purity Society, Office 111, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, of which you should, if eligible, become a Member, which, however, does not confine itself to encouraging *Curative* work.
2. The Church Penitentiary Association, Office, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi, of which you should, if eligible, become an Associate.
3. The Church Penitentiary or House of Mercy in your diocese, of which you should become an Associate, and if your diocese has hitherto been *silent*, endeavour to make it articulate.
4. The House of Refuge in your nearest town, and if there be none then agitate until one is opened.
5. If you reside in London, the "Mission to the Fallen," may well hope to receive a portion of your alms. Letters may be addressed to Colonel Shortt, S. Agnes Hospital, Margaret Street, W.

If you do this and read their periodical reports carefully, and pray for their success daily, you will soon feel

that enthusiastic desire to help the work more and more, which seems providentially to be developed in all persons that *earnestly* take it up.

A few remarks on a most important point have been left to the very last.

No one can feel more strongly than does the Council of the new Society the great and special difficulties and dangers in their path.*

But what you may ask are the *dangers* and *difficulties* here referred to. My meaning can best be illustrated by pointing out a marked difference between these two Societies, one the C.E.T.S. (the Church of England Temperance Society), the other the C.E.P.S. (the Church of England Purity Society.) The members of even the youngest of the Associations of the Church of England Temperance Society, viz., the Band of Hope, can speak openly as to all its details and as to the relative advantages of total abstinence and temperance;

* Most strange is it that some good but very short-sighted men and women have thought that the dangers and difficulties outweighed the possible advantages of establishing a Purity Society—. some have even gone so far as to doubt the wisdom of Rescue work, saying (as if it were an axiomatic truth), "Remember that for every woman who is rescued another will fall to fill her place." This argument against Rescue work from the mouth of one who had the reputation of being a sincerely religious man is actually on record. His statement can easily be disproved although thoughtlessly advocated by many, and, even if true, should be valueless in the eyes of any *Christian* as a support to this "let-alone" policy. Another argument for inaction, only consistent it seems to me in the mouth of a Mohammedan who does not believe that women have souls to be saved, is the assumed necessity of brothels for the health of unmarried men. This also is a fallacy, which has been exposed, and is scouted by the most eminent medical men.

there is no need of the slightest reticence in the presence of the youngest child. But as regards much of the work of the Purity Society the Members' lips are sealed, except in secret council or from the pulpit, and always when addressing mixed assemblies of the young of both sexes, and even among those who are no longer young how careful must we be, how reticent, how reverent, how prayerful. At "Blue Ribbon" meetings attended by boys and girls, each with their bit of ribbon prominently displayed, clever speeches are to be heard from some of the leaders of the movement, teeming with witticisms and jokes and bristling with epigrams; but with our sad subject there is no room even for smiles—for joy, yes! for joy, over one sinner we may aid to repent, but humour and wit are of course utterly out of place, as would be any similar *outward* display of a white cross or purity badge. If a badge be adopted it should be out of sight, and worn solely for help to the wearer, not to attract attention.

All men who join the Church of England Purity Society or the Church Penitentiary Association, or the White Cross Army, or the Minor's Protection Society, or any other of this class—this is said advisedly—should for their *own protection* and for the safe promotion of their common object, keep always present before them the intense and momentous gravity of the crusade they have entered on. The Council of the Central Society, while it does not forbid *Diocesan Branches*, *Parochial Associations*, *Affiliated Institutions* to have, with proper safeguards, Associates (male) under 18, does not, and wisely in my opinion, admit any such recruits into its own body. Lads, if allowed any place in

the Society, should be under the watchful eye of the wise and prudent head of some *local* Parochial Association or of some *local* affiliated Institution, and, in my opinion, it should be a fundamental regulation for the guidance of such *Associates* under 18 that all conversation on the subject between *Associates* should be, if not absolutely forbidden yet discouraged to the utmost. It might be a useful rule in those local *Parochial Associations* and affiliated *Institutions*, which have *Associates* under 18, that conversation on the subject should be of the most guarded character, and should be confined to occasions when a *Member* was present, also that the conversation be commenced and ended with the Society's prayer.

It has been wisely recommended to persons engaged in Preventive and Curative "Work," either as Sisters, Chaplains, Wardens, or as Members of the Council, and even as ordinary Members and Associates, that they should be careful to divert their minds frequently from this painful, although self-imposed, duty, by having some alternative work of a widely different nature, so as to ward off the morbid effect on the mind, which constant dwelling on so distressing a subject has been found to bring about.

These remarks have been kept for the conclusion of the Paper, because it is wished to impress them on your memories, as no one should join as a *worker* (as distinct from a subscriber) in this cause who is not fully impressed with the solemnity of the undertaking and the increased watchfulness incumbent on him, lest whilst attempting to save others, he himself, even if not "becoming a castaway," may yet cause some weak brother or sister to offend by over familiarizing them with what is at the same time a repulsive and yet

to some minds a most absorbing subject. As was well said at Lambeth Palace, how grievous may be the mischief of "neglecting that judicious reticence which "it is best should be maintained in conversation "regarding infringements of the great Christian law of "chastity."

It is hoped that when the Church of England Purity Society is fully at work, its office, No. 111, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, may be regarded as a head-quarters for affording information to Clergy and others desirous of learning what is being done, and how best they can set to work in their dioceses, parishes, &c., to aid the progress of the great cause.

The Church of England Temperance Society and the Young Men's Friendly Society, branches of which should be established in every parish, will probably ally themselves closely with the Church of England Purity Society, and the White Cross Army in Durham Diocese has united itself to the Church of England Purity Society as a Branch—(see App. XVII.) By aid of these various agencies, which are rapidly being spread over the country, every man of whatever class or position in life, every lad, after his confirmation, if he be qualified, will, if he joins them, be encouraged to constantly renew his baptismal vows, not only to keep himself *sober* and *temperate*, but also *chaste*, and not merely selfishly to care for himself in these respects, but also help others to do likewise.

The new Society exacts no *pledge*, only a declaration that the *Member* "accepts the principles of the Church "of England Purity Society, and undertakes, according "to his ability, to promote its objects." It need hardly

be said that one of the cardinal principles of the Church of England Purity Society is that Purity is "equally obligatory on men and women alike."

OUR CRITICS.

It is to be regretted that some zealous Churchmen have taken umbrage at the constitution of the Church of England Purity Society, because (although with the consent and approval of both the Archbishops and 30 Bishops of English Dioceses) a candidate for election as a Member is not called upon to do more than state that "*I accept the principles of the Church of England Purity Society, and undertake to the best of my ability to promote its* (five) *objects.*" The Council received the above as the mandate of the great meeting at Lambeth Library last year; it was either not objected to or it was endorsed by each of the speakers. Moreover, the Council is in this matter strictly following in the footsteps of the *Church of England Temperance* Society. There is however another class of critics which thinks that not only the ordinary Members but the Members of the Council should be absolutely free as to their religious beliefs. One Member of the Central Society offered to subscribe £100 annually if we would open the Council door wide enough to include professed Atheists!

Is it not probable that between the two extremes we may have hit the happy mean? It is not likely that any change will be made in either direction.

The large majority of the Members of the Church of England Purity Society will, there is little doubt, belong to the Church of England *de facto* as well as *de jure.*

It would be a matter of regret if many of either of these classes finally hold aloof from the Society. If any "Members" leave on either score it has been decided that their "register numbers" shall not be filled up but be kept open in hope that after a time they may return to the Society.

At the Annual Council Meeting, held on the 22nd February, 1884, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair, the various Rules and Regulations for the formation of Diocesan Branches, Parochial Associations, and for the affiliation of Institutions at Universities, &c., were finally approved. The Society now only requires funds to effect a great work, these are urgently needed.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was pleased, at the request of the Council of the Church of England Purity Society, to compose for us a prayer, a copy of which is given to all members. It is appended.

The Prayer, composed by HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY for the Church of England Purity Society, at the request of the Council :—

O LORD Jesu Christ, Sinless Son of Man, Who art evermore ready to succour them that are tempted, grant unto us Thy servants in this league both valour and constancy, that we may keep undefiled our own purity, fight manfully against the corruption that is in the world, and shield and rescue those that are in peril and sore beset.

Restore the fallen, O Lord, to themselves and Thee; and in garments white through Thy Blood bring us all unto the home where the pure in heart see God.

These things we ask of the Love of the Father and the Power of the Holy Ghost, in Thy Name Who with Them livest and reignest one God world without end. *Amen.*

LAMBETH PALACE,
July, 1883.

APPENDIX I. (*a*).

The General Regulations of the Church of England Purity Society Office: No. 111, *Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster. February,* 1884.

General Regulations.

I. The Society shall be called the "Church of England Purity Society."

II. The objects of the Society are to promote—

1. Purity among men.
2. A chivalrous respect for womanhood.
3. The preservation of the young from contamination.
4. Rescue work.
5. A higher tone of public opinion.

III. Membership of the Central Society is open to (*a*) men only, who (*b*) must be over 18 years of age, who (*c*) undertake to promote the objects of the Society, who (*d*) engage to subscribe to its funds at least Five Shillings per annum, due on 1st January, and who (*e*) shall be admitted by the Council to be Members.

IV. Candidates for Membership sign the following declaration on the card of admission, which they retain:—"I accept the principles of the Church of England Purity Society, and undertake, according to my ability, to promote its objects."

V. The Society shall be governed by a Council, consisting of such Archbishops and Bishops, of the Church of England, of Dioceses in England and Wales, as shall join the Society; of the Honorary Officers, viz., the Treasurer, Trustees, Honorary Secretaries, Honorary Solicitor; of nominees, one by each of such Archbishops and Bishops, and at least an equal number to be selected by the Council at its meeting in February. The Council,

exclusive of its *ex officio* Members, shall ordinarily be composed of about equal numbers of clergy and laity.

VI. The Archbishops will be *ex officio* Presidents of the Society in their Provinces; the Bishops will be *ex officio* Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Council may invite persons of eminence, if qualified, to accept the office of Vice-President, with a seat at the Council, and shall fill up vacancies in its own body.

VII. The Council and all officers of the Society shall be in full communion with the Church of England.

VIII. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting in February, and shall at this Meeting appoint an Executive Committee, not exceeding twenty-five in number, which shall consist of the Honorary Officers and of Members of Council.

IX. If any Member shall infringe the Regulations of the Society, or act in a manner prejudicial to the objects it has undertaken to promote, the Council, by vote of a majority of two-thirds of those present at a Meeting specially summoned, shall, if they deem fit, call upon such person to withdraw from the Society; and, in case of refusal, may declare such person to be no longer a Member.

APPENDIX I. (*b.*)

The Regulations as to Branches and Associations. February, 1884.

(*a.*) The term *Branch* is to be exclusively confined to the *Diocesan* Branches in *union* with the Central Society, established with the approval of the Bishop. The term *Association* will, as a general rule, be confined to *Parochial Societies, &c.*, established in towns, and rural districts. Members of the Central Society may also be Members of Branches and of Associations.

(*b.*) There may be *Archidiaconal, Ruridecanal,* and *Parochial* Associations in connection with the Church of England Purity Society, formed with the approval and under the guidance of the Archdeacon, Rural Dean, or Incumbent.

(*c.*) *Branches* will receive Certificates of *Union* direct from the Central Society and *Associations* from the *Branches* with which they are in union.

(*d.*) When the Diocesan Branch has not yet been formed, *Associations* may be taken into connection by the Central Society, it being understood that in the case of a Parochial Association this direct connection depends on the Incumbent being a Member of the Central Society, and terminates when the *Branch* is formed.

(*e.*) The relationship of a *Branch*, or of an *Association*, to the Central Society may be dissolved by decision of the Council, or of the authorities of the Branch or Association.

(*f.*) It shall be obligatory on each *Branch* and *Association* to adopt the General Regulations (see p. 38), Nos. II., III., *a*, *c*. The *Branch*, as a general rule, shall prepare (1) annually, in January, a report of proceedings for transmission to the office in London; (2) a list of the Associations in union with it; and (3) a copy of its Regulations; also, from time to time, a copy of any alteration in, or addition to its Regulations.

(*g.*) No annual payment to the Central Society is required from *Branches* or *Associations*, but it is hoped that they will annually subscribe to the Central Society.

(*h.*) The Central Society will, so far as it may be able, aid the *Branches* and the *Associations* (1) by sending deputations to attend meetings, and the names of clergymen who shall have kindly undertaken to preach when able; (2) by recommending to them suitable literature and assisting them to obtain it; (3) by giving counsel and information; and (4) in such other manner as the Council may decide. NOTE.—The travelling expenses of deputations and clergy are to be paid by the *Branch* or *Association.*

APPENDIX I. (*c.*)

The Regulations as to Affiliated Institutions. February, 1884.

(*a.*) *Institutions* formed to promote any or all of the objects of the Church of England Purity Society, may, with the consent of the Council, although somewhat differing from the Church of England Purity Society in their organization, become *affiliated* to the Central Society. The tie may be dissolved at the wish either of the Council, or of the affiliated Institution.

(*b.*) Such *affiliated* Institutions may retain their own names in the case of Institutions already existing, and adopt such names in the case of *new* Institutions as they may select, except always those of *Branches* or *Associations* of the Church of England Purity Society, these being names already especially appropriated for Diocesan purposes.

(*c.*) No annual payment to the Central Society is required from an *affiliated Institution*, but it is hoped that all such Institutions will annually subscribe to the Central Society.

(*d.*) *Affiliated Institutions* are not called upon necessarily to accept the Regulations of the Central Society, but on applying to be affiliated must submit their Regulations, and if affiliated should from time to time enclose copies of any new Regulations, or of changes in old Regulations.

(*e.*) *Affiliated Institutions* shall send to the Council annually a report of proceedings.

(*f.*) The Central Society will aid *affiliated Institutions* so far as it may be able (1) by recommending to them suitable literature and assisting them to obtain it; (2) by giving counsel and information, and (3) in such other manner as the Council may decide.

(*g.*) Such *Institutions* will receive Certificates of affiliation.

NOTE.—It is much to be hoped that *Institutions* in Universities, Colleges, Hospitals, Factories, Ships, Regiments, &c., and perhaps in Schools, may be *affiliated* to the Church of England Purity Society.—A. P. R.

APPENDIX II.

Summary of the Recommendations of the Committee of the House of Lords, 1882.

1. That it be made a serious misdemeanour for any person to solicit or endeavour to procure any woman to leave the United Kingdom, or to leave her usual place of abode in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of entering a brothel, or of prostituting herself, in parts beyond the seas, whether he shall or shall not inform the woman of such purpose.

2. That upon every birth certificate issued at Somerset House of the birth of a woman who would at the time of issue be between 20 and 30, there shall be stamped in red a conspicuous notice in French to the effect that these certificates having sometimes got into improper hands and been used abroad for fraudulent purposes, foreigners are warned to require evidence that the person producing a certificate is really the person named in the certificate.

3. That the age up to which it shall be an offence to have or attempt to have carnal knowledge of, or to indecently assault a girl, be raised from 13 to 16.

4. That the age of unlawful abduction (24 & 25 Vic. c. 100, sec. 55), with intent to have carnal knowledge unlawfully, be raised from 16 to 21.

5. That it shall be a misdemeanour for any person to receive into any house, or into or on to any premises occupied or possessed by him, or of which he has the management or control, any girl under the age of 16 years for the purpose of her having unlawful sexual intercourse with any person, whether such intercourse is intended with any particular man or generally.

6. That a police magistrate shall have power, on application of a police inspector, and on his affidavit that he has reason to

believe that some girl has been so received and is then in such house or premises, to grant a warrant to such inspector to search the house or premises and to bring before him any person offending as aforesaid, and also the girl, and if the magistrate shall commit any person for trial for such offence, he may also bind over the girl to appear as a witness on such trial.

7. That the soliciting of prostitution in the public streets be made an offence, and the police authorised to act accordingly, without proof that it is done "to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers."

8. That the police be authorised to make applications under the Industrial Schools Amendment Act, 1880, as to the children therein mentioned, and that any magistrate before whom a girl under the age of 16 is convicted of soliciting prostitution, may, if it shall appear that she has no friends able to provide a suitable home for her, remit her to a refuge or industrial home until she attains the age of 16.

9. That the court or magistrate may direct any charge, trial, or application, under Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, to be heard in private.

APPENDIX III.

A SUMMARY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL. [H.L.]

[AS AMENDED ON REPORT, AND FINALLY PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN 1883.]

An Act to make further Provision for the Protection of Women and Girls, and for the Suppression of Brothels and for other Purposes.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause

1. Short title—Criminal Law Act Amendment Act.
2. The procuring a woman under twenty-one to be a common prostitute shall be a misdemeanor—penalty, imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.
3. The procuring the defilement of a woman by fraud shall be a misdemeanor—penalty, imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.
4. The "abusing" a girl under twelve years of age shall be a felony—penalty may be penal servitude for life, or for any term of not less than five years, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and whipped.
5. *The defilement of a girl between twelve and sixteen years of age shall be a misdemeanor—penalty, imprisonment not exceeding two years.
6. Consent no defence to charge of indecent assault on a girl under sixteen.
7. Householder, &c., permitting defilement of a girl under sixteen on his premises guilty of misdemeanor—penalty, imprisonment for not more than two years with or without hard labour.

*At the last reading, and before the Bill passed the House of Lords, Clause 5 was amended, making the authority of the Director of Public Prosecutions, or of the Attorney-General, necessary to the institution of a prosecution.

8. The abduction of a girl under eighteen years of age shall be a misdemeanor—penalty, imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

9. *Summary proceedings against brothel keeper, &c.

10. *Power to owner of premises to determine tenancy of occupier convicted of keeping brothel.

11. *Power to Court on second conviction in respect of same premises to make owner give security.

12. Amendment of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 s. 54, and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89 s. 28, as to prostitutes. Any common prostitute or night-walker who, in any thoroughfare or public place within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, loiters, importunes or solicits passengers for the purpose of prostitution, may, if in the judgment of the Court she is under sixteen, has no proper guardianship, or is lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed prostitutes, or in a house resided in or frequented by prostitutes for the purpose of prostitution, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, or be sent to a certified home, and may be detained there until 18.

13. Certified homes for girls under sixteen convicted of prostitution.

14. Prohibition of exclusion from trial, &c., of persons interested.

15. Definitions.

16. Repeal of enactments in Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

[*The Bill was never brought before the House of Commons.*]

* All these Clauses, some of the most important and valuable in the Act, were withdrawn by the Government in the House of Lords previous to the Act being passed.

APPENDIX IV. (*a.*)

THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF MINORS AS PROPOSED BY THE MINORS' PROTECTION JOINT COMMITTEE.

PAPER C.

IN this paper it is intended to state the effect of the existing provisions of the criminal law for the protection of young persons from immoral practices, and to suggest improvements with the view of extending that protection.

I.—The criminal law contains provisions to the following effect:—

1. To have illicit intercourse with a girl under 12, even with her consent, is felony: if she be between 12 and 13 it is a misdemeanour. (38 and 39 Vict., c. 94, ss. 3 and 4.)

2. Indecent assault on a person of either sex is a crime, and the consent of the person assaulted, if under 13, is no defence. (43 and 44 Vict., c. 45, s. 2.)

3. The abduction of a girl under 16 from the care of her parents or guardians is a misdemeanour. (24 and 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 55.) The fraudulent abduction of a girl under 21, entitled to property, is a felony. (*Ib.*, s. 53.)

4. It is a misdemeanour to procure by fraud any girl under 21 to have illicit intercourse with any other person. (*Ib.*, s. 49.)

5. Conspiracy to cause immorality or indecency is punishable at common law.

6. Besides the above there is the crime of rape, which is of comparatively rare occurrence. Also the attempt, for which there are more frequent convictions.

[NOTE.--In addition to these criminal enactments, a minor of either sex having property can be made a ward of court, in which case any improper treatment of the ward is punished by imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; further, if a girl is in the custody of a parent or other person who by her seduction is deprived of the benefit of her services, an action for damages can be brought by the person so deprived. The law of affiliation should also be noticed, and might be made more effective.]

II.—These laws seem to depend upon the following principles, namely:—

(*a*) That while vice is not crime, there is a limit of age below which a girl is treated as incapable of giving her consent to vice or indecency, so that the other party is not only guilty of vicious conduct, but of criminal injury. This age is now fixed at 13; a girl above that age is considered capable of taking care of herself. If she is persuaded or overborne into vice (short of actual provable violence—and proof of violence is very difficult, so much the worse for her; the man has committed no wrong known to the law.

(*b*) That girls having parents and guardians—still more, having property—are entitled to more protection than those who have none.

III.—The suggested amendments of the law are based upon the following principles:—

A. That the principle of (*a*) is sound, though the age of 13 is absurdly low.

B. That the principle of (*b*) is wrong; but should be rectified, not by altering the law of abduction, but by extending the protection afforded by (*a*).

C. That a girl ought not to be treated as capable of consenting to vice and ruin, so as to exonerate the man from legal guilt, until she has arrived at an age of real and effective discretion, beyond which the law may fairly say: You are old enough to judge for yourself; take the consequences. As a specified age must be laid down by law, it is proposed to fix this age at 18 years.

D. That independently of fairness to the girl, it is for the public interest to endeavour, as far as possible, to put down juvenile vice, for medical as well as social reasons; and that the age of 18 is the lowest that can be adopted to meet this necessity.

E. That as regards the offence of those who make a profit of the corruption of the young, no reason exists why a line should be drawn at any age under 21, or why any distinction should be made between the sexes; and that the corruption of any minor should be made a distinct offence.

F. That persons who are in a position of authority over a girl are specially guilty if they abuse their position.

IV.—It is therefore proposed:—

First.—To make penal, immorality or indecency with any girl under 18.

Secondly.—To make penal, immorality or indecency with any girl under 21, if committed by her father, guardian, master, or other person in authority over her.

Thirdly.—To make it penal for a third party to procure, promote, aid or abet immorality with any young person under 21.

Fourthly.—To enable the magistrate, on satisfactory evidence of reasonable suspicion, to authorise search to be made for minors detained in houses for immoral purposes (of whom there are believed to be a very large number), or for minors frequenting such houses for those purposes.

Fifthly.—To enable the magistrate, in cases where the girl invites the offence, to punish her, or deal with her by requiring securities for good behaviour, or by reformatory treatment.

V.— It remains to deal with the difficulties and objections which have been suggested.

1. It is said that the age of 18 is too high a limit. The House of Lords' Committee (Report, 1882*) proposed 16. Many prostitutes are under 18, and it would be excessive and useless to attempt to punish a man for going with one of them. The prostitute might herself bring or threaten the charge. In most cases a girl over 16 knows what she is doing. A girl can lawfully marry at 12.

In reply it is submitted :—

(*aa*) That the societies and persons who have most experience in dealing with girls of the lower classes who are in danger are—it is believed unanimously—of opinion that the age should be not lower than 18.

(*bb*) That there are strong medical grounds in favour of the same view.

(*cc*) That prostitutes will themselves be liable to punishment for inviting the offence, and will thus be deterred from bringing charges.

(*dd*) That as to cases of hardship on men, only the vicious are put to any risk—a risk which they can easily avoid—and that it is quite open to the magistrate, and may with confidence be left to him, to impose a slight and even nominal penalty in any case in which the man has been victimised.

(*ee*) That on the other hand there are large classes of cases in which, under the existing law, grievous wrongs are inflicted on girls over 16, without any redress whatever. For instance,

(*a*) A girl (perhaps a Workhouse girl who has left the House at 16) is sent to service as a maid-of-all-work ; her mistress goes out some evening, and her master, or her master's son, or a lodger, abuses his position and

* Report of the Select Committee on the Law relating to the Protection of Young Girls, July 9th, 1882 ; to be had (price 10*d.*) at Hansard's.

seduces her, perhaps with what practically though not legally amounts to force. This is a common offence, and ought unquestionably to be criminal.

(*b*) Young girls who work in a factory or shop, or carry home parcels or washing, domestic servants and others who have to go through the streets and parks or country lanes in an evening, are entitled to protection from street-persecution.

It must be remembered that most girls of the lower classes are destitute of many of the safeguards which the middle and upper classes jealously place round their daughters; and that too many are subjected to fierce and unremitting attack from the vicious men who haunt the streets. The extent of this nuisance is not known, or even suspected, by the majority of men.

(*ff*) It is submitted that the age at which a girl may marry affords no guide to the age at which she may consent to her ruin. In the case of marriage (and the lawful age is in these civilised times and in this country far too low) at all events the man binds himself and pledges his own interests as well as those of the girl.

(*gg*) Young persons are by law prevented from dealing with their property up to the age of 21 years; and a girl ought, on the same principle, to be treated as incompetent to make away with her character and prospects.

True, it is not here proposed to make the ages of majority in respect of person and property identical; but the same reason of want of discretion applies to both, and the one should be brought as near to the other as practical considerations will permit. Five years is an excessive difference.

(*hh*) If it be said that in the case of property the remedy is civil only and not criminal, the answer is that in the case of property the transaction can be undone: in the case of personal wrong punishment is the only preventive.

2. It is said that the law could not be worked, and would so seldom be brought into operation as to be practically a dead letter, and that only such laws ought to be made as can be enforced.

In reply it is submitted :—

(*ii*) That this applies more or less to any raising of the age. A large number of offences in the vast and crowded populations with which we have to deal will undoubtedly escape detection, or at all events punishment. Indeed, this objection would in some degree apply to whole branches of the criminal law.

(*kk*) Public opinion is rapidly gaining in force on the whole subject, and this movement warrants a stricter law. The law is called for mainly by the voluntary workers who need its aid to second their own efforts, and who will give substantial help in carrying it out.

(*ll*) A few cases will produce a considerable effect, and the new law —that a girl under 18 is protected—will tend to raise the whole tone of opinion amongst all classes, and largely prevent the necessity for its actual exercise.

3. It is said that the raising of the age will multiply false charges by girls of loose character.

(*mm*) The answer is that this is a question of the administration, and not of the substance, of the law. Magistrates and juries may and must be trusted not to convict except on satisfactory evidence,—not to rely on the unsupported evidence of one interested witness. If it be said that the charge is in itself an injury, this risk must be run if there is to be any law at all.

(*nn*) It is worth considering whether in cases of this kind the magistrate should not have a discretion to hold a preliminary investigation in private.

(*oo*) It might also be well to empower the magistrate [acting in public if the charge prove false, either to commit for trial or summarily to punish the complainant.

(*pp*) The deterrent mentioned above (*cc*) will act also as a severe check on false charges by girls of bad character.

(*qq*) A girl, if so minded, can now bring a false charge of indecent assault, which is more difficult to disprove than a false charge of seduction.

(*rr*) The risk, if and so far as not completely met by the foregoing remarks, must be run, rather than perpetuate the injustice and cruelty of the present law, which sacrifices the weak wholesale.

VI.—It is further a matter for grave consideration whether boys should not be protected from the attacks of prostitutes and other designing persons, as well for the sake of themselves and their parents, as for the benefit of the other sex and of society at large.

VII.—The general law as to suppression of bad houses and solicitation in the streets is not dealt with in this paper.

3, NEW COURT, LINCOLN'S INN,
May, 1883.

APPENDIX IV. (*b.*)

PAPER D.

PROTECTION OF MINORS AGAINST TRADERS IN VICE.

A former paper (Paper C) issued by this Committee deals generally with the existing laws protecting minors from immorality, and with the proposed amendments of those laws.

Such protection is obviously required against two classes of persons, namely :—

(1) Immoral men, who take advantage of the weakness, ignorance or folly of girls.

(2) Infamous persons who turn this weakness, ignorance and folly to their own pecuniary profit, by pandering to the passions of men—brothel keepers, procurers (of either sex), and the like.

The law as regards the first class is fully treated in Paper C. The present paper is confined to the law as to the second class of offenders, which is only incidentally there mentioned.

I.—There is a difficulty in separately stating any law for the protection of the young as against third parties. The fact is that the law has not hitherto made any special provision for the purpose. If the law as stated in Paper C be examined, it will be seen that, except in cases of fraud, conspiracy, or rape, the law gives only

(1) General protection to the girl herself up to 13, by making consent at any earlier age of no avail as a defence; and

(2) Protection to her parents and guardians against her abduction up to 16, or, if she have property, up to 21.

The first of these laws—apart from its inadequacy—is aimed only at the seducer or vicious man. If the trader is punishable for corrupting the young, it is only as an accessory or assistant in the crime (if any) committed by his customer.

In order to convict under the second law (against abduction) it would have to be shown

(*a*) That the girl left her home under the persuasion of the accused,

(*b*) That she had parents or guardians and was in their charge, and

(*c*) That her enticer knew she was in the charge of her parents or guardians.

This law, therefore, has a very limited operation.

II.—It may be imagined, and it is certainly the fact, that these laws are wholly ineffectual to deal with the large majority of such cases as actually arise.

What frequently happens is this:—An unruly girl of 15, 16, or 17, quarrels with her parents, or employers, and runs off. She has nowhere to go, and no money to pay for a respectable lodging. The keeper of some bad house harbours her and sells her to the first comer; or some hardened prostitute takes her in and starts her in an immoral life. No one can interfere. Her own father cannot go into the house to look for her—has no right even to insist on seeing her, except by bringing her into Court by the cumbrous and expensive process of a *habeas corpus*. As has been well said by the Bishop of Peterborough, who brought a case of this kind before the House of Lords, "Had the woman stolen his spoons instead of his daughter, he could have gone to the nearest magistrate and taken out a search-warrant and forcibly entered the house and carried off his stolen property." *

Take another instance: A girl has been an inmate of a brothel, one of five kept by the same woman. She is tired of her degradation and goes away. But her mistress finds her out and by persistent worrying gets her back. This woman is guilty of no crime.

Another instance:—A girl is seen to be accosted by a man at a station on the Underground Railway, and is persuaded by him to go into a compartment alone with him. A lady, suspecting mischief, enters the next compartment, and hears him tell the girl he can take her to a nice house where she will have fine clothes and nothing to do, and over-persuades her to go with him. When the two get out, the lady publicly denounces him, but can do no more; he has committed no offence.

Such cases are common. It is notorious that the arrivals of trains from the country and of steamboats from distant ports are watched by the agents of vicious establishments, who, by insidious offers of information and assistance, entrap unsuspecting girls who have come to London to seek service.

There are Servants' Registry Offices in London, apparently respectable, kept by persons who make it part of their business to act as procurers for immoral purposes, and to tempt the unwary.

* See Miss Ellice Hopkins' paper, "England's Law for Women and Children."—Hatchards, Piccadilly, price 1d.

It is known that many young girls, even under 13, are to be found in certain houses for the worst purposes. Inasmuch as it is penal to have intercourse with a girl under 13, a brothel-keeper or pander might theoretically be punished as an accessory or abettor in such a case, but it is not known that this has ever been done, and legal proof would be very difficult without a power of search.

But it is not only the very young that need protection. The trade in vice is extensive and carefully organised. It commands large capital and employs a vast number of hands. The employées are ignorant and without resources or friends, and the masters and mistresses can impose hard terms. The girls are held to be in the debt of the keeper, and are practically powerless. The question is not of interfering with two immoral persons determined to sin; it is much more like interfering between slave dealer and slave.

It may be said that brothels are illegal and should be put down altogether, but it is to be feared that their total suppression may be a long way off. Meanwhile one thing is clear, and that is that young persons ought to have special protection from the sordid temptations and insidious or open attacks of these infamous traders. Even in lawful and useful industries young persons have been protected against overwork. Why should a nefarious and destructive trade be permitted to ensnare and corrupt them with impunity?

III.—The law, in fact, requires amendment so as

(A) To give a direct remedy against third parties, with a power of search, and

(B) To raise the age of protection as against them to 21 years. It is submitted that this age should be adopted for the following reasons:—

1. The law at present recognises the age of 21 years as the age of majority, and assumes that all

persons under that age are entitled to special protection from their own folly and inexperience. In this as in other matters that age should be adopted, in the absence of any reason to the contrary.

2. There is no reason why the law, in dealing with the pander to other men's vices, should adopt any lower age. The reason for adopting a lower age (18) in considering the offence of the man who indulges his passions, or (it may be) gives way to active temptation, in no way apply. The difficulties in that case will be found fairly stated and discussed in Paper C.

3. The distinction between the vicious and the traders in vice is already recognised by the law in several instances. For example—

(*a*) Betting is no offence, but betting-houses are illegal.

(*b*) Immorality itself is not prohibited, but the law suppresses brothels.

(*c*) The slave trade was made illegal long before slavery was abolished.

4. Foreign nations (however demoralising their police regulations on this subject) in many cases—*e.g.* in the French and Belgian codes—make the corruption by third parties of minors of either sex an offence, though the age of protection against the man himself does not go beyond our own inadequate limit of 13 years.

5. The House of Lords, in the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1883, dealing with the foreign traffic in English girls, adopted the age of 21, though, inconsistently, when in the case of England they were considering the offence of the seducer as well as of the trader, they were misled into adopting as against the latter (the trader in vice) the age of 16 already adopted in an earlier part of the Bill in dealing with the more difficult case of the vicious man.

IV.—It is therefore proposed :—

That any person who

(1) Being the owner or occupier of any premises, or having, or acting, or assisting in, the management or control thereof, induces or knowingly suffers any minor (under the age of 21 years) to resort to or be in or upon such premises for the purpose of illicit intercourse with any other person, or

(2) Procures, or otherwise promotes, or endeavours to procure or promote illicit intercourse between any minor (under the age of 21 years) and any other person,

should be made guilty of an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment.

And that a Justice should be empowered to grant a search warrant on being satisfied by information upon oath (as provided by the Amended Bill of 1883) that there is reason to believe that an offence under (1) has been committed within his jurisdiction.

And that the Court should have power to allow the costs of prosecution, and also to condemn the prisoner to the payment of such costs, as in cases of felony.

3, NEW COURT, LINCOLN'S INN,
January, 1884.

APPENDIX IV. (*c.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS PETITION.

Minors' Protection Joint Committee,
3, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

(1.) This Form is for Signature only by inhabitants (of either sex) of the place named, or other persons mentioned in the heading. Children under 16 should not be allowed to sign.

(2.) None must sign who have signed the same or a like Petition to the House of Lords this Session (1884).

(3.) Signatures must be in ink, in the person's own handwriting (or by their mark), with full postal address. The paper must be signed on one side only.

When filled this form is to be returned to
or made up, or forwarded, according to the endorsed instructions.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned_____
AND OTHERS

Sheweth as follows :—

That as already appears from the Report of the Select Committee of your Lordships' House on the law relating to the Protection of Young Girls, and from the evidence adduced before such Committee, the English laws which deal with this subject are inadequate, and urgently need amendment.

That the law at present affords special protection against the seducer to those that have parents or guardians, and to those that have property, but your Petitioners respectfully submit that those who are without property or friends stand at least as much in need of the protection of the law as those who are more fortunately circumstanced, and that the general protection now given to girls under thirteen should be extended to all under the age of eighteen years.

That in no case does the English law give any effective protection to the young against those infamous persons who make a trade of vice. Your Petitioners submit that those who profit by the corruption of the young are without excuse, and that it should be made a distinct offence to receive any minor into any

house or upon any premises for an immoral purpose, or otherwise to promote immoral relations with any minor under the age of twenty-one years.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the law may be altered for these purposes in the present Session of Parliament.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

NAME. ADDRESS.

DIRECTIONS TO THOSE GETTING UP PETITIONS.

1. When you have got as many forms filled as you can for any particular petition, select one form for your heading, cut off the print from all the others, and paste or gum the sheets so as to form a continuous roll. The heading used must have *at least* one signature upon it. Printed headings are now accepted by the House of Lords (though not in the Commons). The instructions above the thick line must of course be cut off.

2. No alterations or interlineations must be made in the body of the petition, or it will be rejected.

3. The blank after "undersigned" is intended to be filled in with the words "Inhabitants of" (some place or district named, or some square or neighbourhood), or "Members of" (some congregation or association), or "Employees and workmen" (at some factory or place of business), or otherwise as the case may be. Where possible, this should be done before the sheets are issued; and in any case care should be taken that the description is substantially correct, the words "and others" being intended to cover possible errors.

4. When complete, the petition must be rolled up from the bottom, so that the prayer may be first seen on the roll being opened by the Peer to whom it is sent for presentation, who has to sign it.

5. The petition should be addressed to him at the House of Lords, S.W. If left open at the ends and marked "Petition to Parliament," it may be sent post free. A letter should be written to him at the same time at his private address, telling him of it, and asking him to present it and support its prayer, with any special remarks.

6. Send particulars of all petitions presented, with number of Signatures, and how and when sent, to the person whose name is given on the front, or to Miss L. WEBB, 18, Hilldrop Road, N., who will furnish further forms or blank sheets for signature, and other papers, and any information; and who will, if desired, undertake to get any petition presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PETITION.

Minors' Protection Joint Committee,
3, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

This Petition to the House of Commons may be signed by those who have petitioned the House of Lords, but not by any who have signed a Petition to the HOUSE OF COMMONS *for a similar purpose this Session,* (1884).

For General Directions see Form of Petition to the Lords.

When filled this Form is to be returned to .
or made up, or forwarded, according to the endorsed instructions.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned _____
AND OTHERS

Sheweth as follows:—

That, &c.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the law may be altered for these purposes in the present Session of Parliament.

And your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

NAME. ADDRESS.

DIRECTIONS TO THOSE GETTING UP PETITIONS.

The directions given on the back of the House of Lords form apply equally to this, except that a WRITTEN HEADING is necessary for a Petition to the House of Commons, and this (like the printed heading for the House of Lords) must have *at least* one signature upon it.

If necessary, you must send a neatly written heading (copied from the print) to someone who has signed, asking them to sign and promising to cut off their old signature. This note (if sent

with your letter) will save further explanation. It is important to cut off the old signature, as a double signature invalidates the Petition.

The Petition is presented through a Member of the House of Commons in the same way as Petitions to the other House are presented through a Peer.

For further forms or papers apply to the person whose name is given on the front, or to Miss L. WEBB, 18, Hilldrop Road, N., who will give any information, and who will, if desired, supply written headings, or a law stationer will copy one for a small payment.

People signing are often willing, and even anxious, to make a small contribution. Considerable expense is incurred, especially in printing, and any such contributions should be accepted and forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. MONTGOMERIE, 1, Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.



CHURCH OF ENGLAND PURI

Names and Addresses of Diocesan Members of Council nominated by the Archbishops and Bishops.	Secretary
Professor Rucker, Yorkshire College, Clermont, Leeds	e, Halifax
Rev. R. B. Ransford, Vicarge, St. Jude's, Dulwich Road, S	r ..
Earl Nelson, Trafalgar, Salisbury	bury ..
Canon Thynne, Rectory, Kilkhampton, R.S.O., Cornwall	wall ..
J. Pares, Esq., J.P., Westfield, Sonthsea; The Ceda Farnham	.. tone, Isle
Canon Butler, St. Mary's Wantage, Berks; The Colleg Worcester	s, Worces.
Rev. Edward Kissack, Rectory, Bride, Isle of Man	e of Man

hese were

THE DIOCESAN TABLE.

THIS Table, arranged alphabetically by Dioceses, gives (on the *left* of the Dioceses) information regarding the new Church of England Purity Society (Office: 111, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster), inaugurated a few weeks since, and (on the *right*) information regarding the Church Penitentiary Association [1852] and the 23 **Houses of Mercy** and 13 **Houses of Refuge** in union with and aided by it. The Office is at 14, York Buildings, Adelphi, London.

Any person residing in an English Diocese, and desirous of working, can by aid of this Table apply for information about the work being done in any Diocese by either of the two Societies the Church of England Purity Society or the Church Penitentiary Association.

The **Houses of Mercy** in this list (otherwise named Church Penitentiaries), where the Penitents, although free to leave at any time, remain on an average nearly two years [if they complete their course, and leave with the approval of the authorities], must to entitle them to be taken into union by the Church Penitentiary Association, and to receive aid from grants, be, as to internal discipline, "managed" by "self-devoted women," and be under the guidance, as to spiritual matters, of a clergyman of the Church of England.

In the **Houses of Refuge**, where, if possible, the Penitents should not remain for more than a few days at most, and then be sent on to a House of Mercy, the regulation as to the internal management being by self-devoted women, is not obligatory, but here too it is required that there should be a Chaplain.

There are, in round numbers, 570 Associates in the Church Penitentiary Association, of whom 400 are men and 170 ladies. In the Dioceses where Penitentiaries and Houses of Refuge are established there are frequently large bodies of Subscribers and Associates of the local establishments, of whose numbers the Council of the Church Penitentiary Association have no knowledge. There are already over 400 Members of the Church of England Purity Society.

In five Dioceses where there are the smallest number of Associates, viz., respectively only 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Bishops have *not* accepted the invitation to become Members of the Council of the Church Penitentiary Association. In the five Dioceses where there are the largest number of Associates, viz., respectively, 131, 37, 20, 19 and 17, the Archbishops or Bishops have become Members of Council. The inference is obvious, viz., that if *all* the Bishops took the Church Penitentiary Association by the hand, the number of Associates and of houses would largely increase.

Column 3 will show, when complete, the number of members of the Church of England Purity Society residing in each Diocese.

Column 6 shows the number of male Associates of the Church Penitentiary Association residing in each Diocese.

It is to be hoped that a reprint of this Table a year hence will show a large increase on these numbers in both Societies.

NOTE.—The total cost of *building* a House of Mercy is about £100 per Penitent for whom accommodation is found, and the total net cost of *maintenance* per Penitent is on an average £16, viz., £37 gross, less £21 of earnings. As accommodation is provided for 1,021 Penitents in Penitentiaries, the cost of building and fitting has been approximately at least £102,100, and as the average number during the last year has been 1,006, the net cost of maintenance has been at least £16,000. It appears that of about 1,600 who left for service last year 981, say 1,000, were reported on *favourably* on leaving, 400 *doubtfully*, and 200 *unfavourably*. Many of these (*favourably* reported on) had probably remained nearly two years. The average over all the Houses has been found to be that those reported on *favourably* on leaving had stayed 19 months, *doubtful* 9, and *unfavourably* 5. If we take credit for only the 1,000 reported on *favourably*, the *total* net cost (£16,000) divided amongst them will indicate that each Penitent reported on *favourably* costs about £16 a year, or if she stays two years about £32, or if she remains only the average time, 19 months, then only £26—how small a sum for such a gain! and it must be remembered that many of those reported as *doubtful*, and not a few of those reported as *unfavourable*, turn out well. If, however, we reduce the 981 reported on "favourably" by 436, the numbers returned as "favourably" reported on from the three Houses of *Walthamstow*, *Westminster*, and *Poplar*, *where the women are only kept a few weeks*, there will be 570 reported on favourably, who, after remaining, some for a considerable period, have left with the approbation of the Ladies in charge, at a cost each of $1\frac{999}{570} = £28$ per annum as the cost per Penitent. If we take a still stricter view, and not only reduce the 981 "favourably" reported on, by the number of Penitents at these three houses, but by the 148 reported "favourably" from all the other *Refuges*, we shall have only 397 left, and $1\frac{999}{397} = £40$ the cost per annum per Penitent, taking account only of those who have passed a considerable time in a House of Mercy and left "favourably."

APPENDIX VI.

Extract from Annual Report of the Magdalen, Streatham, from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1882.

The Magdalen appears to have been established in 1758.

One hundred and two women were admitted in 1882.

Reconciled to friends or placed in service ...	60
Lunatics or Imbeciles	0
Died	0
Discharged at their own request...	25
Discharged for improper conduct	18
	103
In the House 1st January, 1883	90

It would appear, therefore, that 43 out of 103, or about 40 per cent. left in 1882, *at their own request* or were discharged for improper conduct.

This seems a large number—nearly half—who left without having satisfied the authorities of the Magdalen that they were really fit to re-enter the world.

This appears to be a larger proportion than, taking an average, has existed during the whole time that the Magdalen has been open, viz., 125 years. Out of 11,445 admissions, 2,576 have been discharged at their own request, and 1,230 for improper conduct =3,806, which is **33** *per cent.!* This has risen in 1882 to 40 per cent.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Donations and Subscriptions	71	15	10
Women's Earnings	1,697	9	10
Legacies	489	15	1
Miscellaneous Receipts	190	5	3
	2,449	6	0
Dividends and Interest on Railway Debenture Stock	2,584	0	0
Mortgage Receipts, Interest	893	0	0
TOTAL... ...	£5,926	0	0

Expenditure.

Under various items, including over £1,600 for Salaries, Wages, and Pensions	£5,523	0	0

If the average number of penitents is, say 92, then the total gross cost per penitent housed will be $\frac{5523}{92}$ = £60 per annum, from which must be deducted the earnings, $\frac{1697}{92}$ = £18 10*s.*, leaving the net cost £41 10*s.*

If, as has been done in Appendix V. for the Church Penitentiary Association houses, as a measure of the cost of *successful* results, the total net expense is apportioned according to the number of girls who on leaving have "favourable" reports, being either reconciled to friends or placed in service, viz., 60, it will appear that the gross cost of each was £92 per annum; and as her earnings were £18 10*s.*, her net cost would be £73 10*s.*, compared with an average cost per penitent (who on leaving was "favourably" reported on) of £24 in the Houses in union with the Church Penitentiary Association, or of £40 per annum if we leave out of account *all Refuge* cases and take account only of cases that have been for a lengthened period in a C.P.A. *Penitentiary.* See Appendix V.

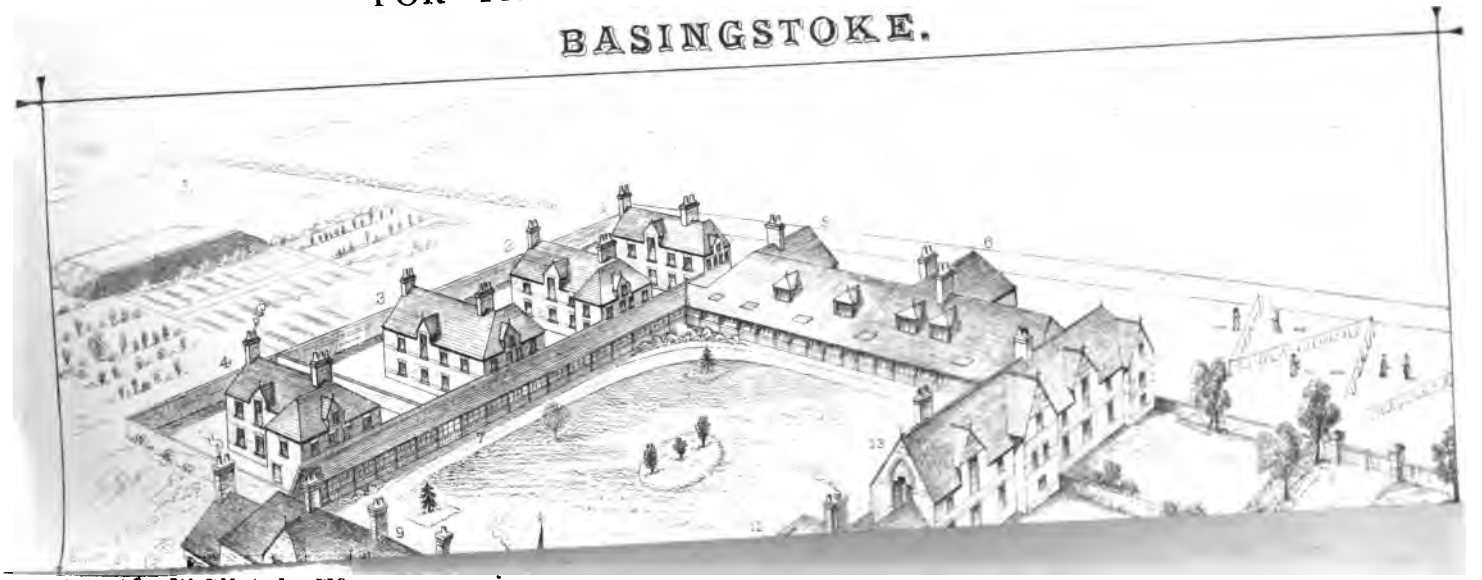
In other words the cases reported on as "satisfactory," appear to cost nearly twice as much in the Magdalen as in the House in connection with the C.P.A. This alone seems to point out the great advantage that would result from an independent visitation and enquiry of all Houses that will submit to it. A. P. R.



ST. THOMAS DIOCESAN HOME

FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

BASINGSTOKE.



Harrison & Sons, Lith., St Martins Lane, W.C.

APPENDIX VII. (*a*)

St. Thomas' Diocesan Home for the Friendless and Fallen in the Diocese of Winchester, established in 1864.

St. Thomas' Home at Basingstoke has five Refuges, and will soon add another. Some are very expensive and all are entirely unremunerative. Refuges, while they add incalculably to the efficiency of the Diocesan machinery, add largely to the total expenditure, and therefore considerably to the net cost per penitent. When complete there will be accommodation for about 80 patients.

In no single instance has a girl been reported as dismissed, either at her own request or for misconduct, from St. Thomas' during the year 1882, to which year the last Report refers. To the kindly influence of the Warden and the Sisters this gratifying fact is to be attributed.

The Ladies' Associations in different parts of the Diocese of Winchester work heartily for the twin objects of Prevention and Rescue. The statutes of St. Thomas' Home have been enlarged so as to include Preventive work. So satisfactory are the results of the work at Basingstoke, that the Diocese of Chester has obtained copies of the designs of St. Thomas' Home, and proposes to build on the same (cottage) principle. It appears that 76 girls were received at St. Thomas' in 1882, and that in addition to these, the three Refuges at Portsmouth, Gosport, and Aldershot rescued 112, or 188 in all, of whom 17 were confirmed.

The Report for 1882 gives the average daily number of girls housed as 34 in the Home and 7 in the Refuges. The gross annual cost per penitent housed (including the expenditure on Refugees) was £52 7s., and it would appear that the net cost apportioned among the daily average number of girls housed, viz., 41, is £38, [the Report for 1883 shows a considerable reduction], also, if apportioned among the cases considered "satisfactory" on leaving (viz., the 29 penitents who have gone to service, or to friends, or married), is £54 7s.

NOTE.—It is to be hoped that the Council of St. Thomas' Home which is a *Diocesan* Institution will promptly take steps to become the Executive of the *Branch* of the Church of England Purity Society in the Diocese of Winchester, as it has been invited to do (through the Bishop) by the Council of the Church of England Purity Society.

APPENDIX VII. (*b*)

Framed from the Annual Report of the Home of Mercy at Clewer.

Clewer, March, 1883.

RECEIVED.

Number of Penitents received during the year	58
„ „ sent out	53
„ „ died	1

SENT OUT.

To Friends	7	Satisfactory 25.
To Service	18	
On account of illness	10	Not satisfactory, or term of probation incomplete, 28
At own desire	6	
For misconduct	10	
To other Houses in Union with Church Penitentiary Association	2	
	53	

Receipts	£4,026	0	7
Expenditure	£3,991	4	2
Daily average number of Penitents—83			
Total expenditure per Penitent housed $\frac{3991}{83}$...	£48	2	0
Receipt for washing per Penitent housed $\frac{1497}{83}$...	£18	1	0
Total net expenditure per Penitent housed	£30	1	0
Total expenditure per Penitent who left satisfactorily $\frac{1497}{25}$	£59	0	0

APPENDIX VII. (*c*.)

Framed from the Annual Report of the Home of Mercy at Devonport, for 1882.

Received during the year	57	
In the House at beginning of 1882	35	
	92	
Sent to Service, of whom one Emigrated ...	13	Satisfactory 34.
Reconciled to Friends...	21	
Sent to Hospital	10	Not satisfactory or probation incomplete, 26.
„ another Home	1	
Left at their own request	15	
In House December 31st	32	

Receipts	£1,013 8 9
Expenditure	£1,021 18 9
Daily average No. of Penitents—31	
Receipt for washing	£635 0 0
Expenditure per Penitent housed $\frac{1021}{31}$...	...£32 19 0
Receipt for washing per Penitent housed $\frac{635}{31}$	...£20 9 0
Total net expenditure per Penitent housed ...	...£12 10 0
Total net expenditure per Penitent who left satisfactorily $\frac{1021}{34}$	£30 0 0

N.B.—This House is managed very economically. There is however one Home whose net expenditure per penitent housed has sometimes not exceeded £5! Nearly self-supporting! Looking for a moment at the financial side only, apart from the *curative* or *spiritual* side, there is no reason why a House of Mercy should not be self-supporting, or nearly so; for there is no rent to pay, and the Sisters are unpaid; provided there is a large laundry at the Home, and no outside competition; and if all, or nearly all, the women work in the laundry; and if all or the greater portion of the week is devoted to washing—the most remunerative occupation for this class of women. But to give the girls the best chance of recovering themselves, and re-entering service with a good prospect of rising to be *upper* servants (their most hopeful chance of preservation), would be to devote a large portion of the day to *un*-remunerative work, such as scriptural instruction, reading, writing, cyphering, accounts, not forgetting sewing. When these subjects have received their due share of attention, and the whole house is kept thoroughly clean, and the home washing is finished, there will not be many hours left in the day for the remunerative work of washing for outsiders, and any Home may well be content if they can approach the Devonport figures, viz.—

	£ s. d.
Gross Expenditure per Penitent ...	32 19 0
Receipts from Washing per Penitent ...	20 9 0
Total Net Annual Expenditure per Penitent housed	£12 10 0
Total Net Expenditure per Penitent who left "satisfactorily"	£30 0 0

SUMMARY.

*Net annual** cost per penitent who left "satisfactorily," taking 1882 as a test :—

	£	s.	d.
The Magdalen	72	10	0
Clewer	59	0	0
Basingstoke	54	7	0
Average of all the Houses in union with the Church Penitentiary Association, that detain the penitent for, on an average, nearly two years ...	40	0	0
Devonport	30	0	0

It would be very interesting and instructive, but not as yet possible, to carry this comparison one stage further, and measure success by the "continuance in well-doing" of the girls for, say *two years*, after leaving the Homes. It is, of course, possible that the scale might then be reversed. The London Diocesan Penitentiary at Highgate, which prospered for many years under the care of its zealous Warden, the Rev. J. Oliver, and his wife, had the reputation (among persons who had opportunities of seeing a large number of girls who had left Penitentiaries, some satisfactorily and some not), of so well preparing the inmates for a return to the world and its temptations, that (D.G.) very few fell again, compared with those who went from some of the other Homes.

But here again there is room for error in the deductions. It is evident that if one Home takes in (provided there is a vacancy) all, or almost all, applicants, however unpromising, owing to advanced age, bad health, bad habits, bad language, insubordinate conduct, &c., and retains them with infinite compassion, while another Home takes in, as a general rule, none, or few, but the young, strong, and healthy, and only retains those that are found to be promptly responsive to the treatment and discipline; comparisons between such houses as to the net cost per penitent "housed," and per penitent who on leaving is recorded as "satisfactory," will be very fallacious, if proper allowance be not made for these differences. Such comparisons, however, will be of great value to the authorities of the various Homes and to persons anxious to start Homes and Houses of Refuge, if such allowances be made.

* Every item of current expenditure is included.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

LEAFLET A

ISSUED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

Church of England Purity Society

FOR PROMOTING:

I.—Purity among Men.

II.—A Chivalrous Respect for Womanhood.

III.—Preservation of the Young from Contamination.

IV.—Rescue Work.

V.—A Higher Tone of Public Opinion.

Inaugurated at Lambeth Palace, May 25th, 1883.

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Hon. Solicitor—SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq. *Clerk*—Mr. A. A. WALL.

Bankers—Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing Cross.

Name of Account—THE "CHURCH OF ENGLAND PURITY SOCIETY."
Initials—C.E.P.S.

Trustees—STEPHEN BOURNE, Esq., LORD CHARLES BRUCE, and ADMIRAL A. P. RYDER.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions may be paid to the above account at the bank or, preferably, at the Office. N.B.—The Hon. Secretary sends numbered receipts for all payments made at the office.

The Council.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York are Presidents *ex-officio* in their Provinces, and have signified their consent to accept those offices. The Bishops of the other 30 dioceses in England are Vice-Presidents *ex-officio*; 29 have already signified their acceptance. The Deans of Westminster, St. Paul's, and of Windsor have consented to be Vice-Presidents; also 30 other persons named by the Diocesans (one from each of 30 dioceses out of the 32), and 33 representative persons selected by the Organizing Committee with approval of the Archbishops. Miss Ellice Hopkins has consented to be a Lady Referee.

In the *Preliminary Report* of the Executive Committee (price 6*d.*) will be found the names of the Council, of the Executive Committee, of the Weekly Board, various objects proposed to the Council in detail, the history of the movement, the machinery to be employed, the Prayer composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Society at the request of the Council, the speeches made at the inaugural meeting at Lambeth Palace on May 25th, 1883, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Gentlemen, and a fac-simile of the Card of Membership.

In the *Summary of the Preliminary Report* of the Executive Committee (price 1*d.*) will be found the names of the Council, of the Executive Committee, of the Weekly Board, the objects in detail, the machinery to be employed, the declaration on the Card of Membership, and the Prayer.

THE PRAYER.

O LORD Jesu Christ, Sinless Son of Man, Who art evermore ready to succour them that are tempted, grant unto us Thy servants in this league both valour and constancy, that we may keep undefiled our own purity, fight manfully against the corruption that is in the world, and shield and rescue those that are in peril and sore beset.

Restore the fallen, O Lord, to themselves and Thee; and in garments white through Thy Blood bring us all unto the home where the pure in heart see God.

These things we ask of the Love of the Father and the Power of the Holy Ghost, in Thy Name Who with Them livest and reignest one God world without end. *Amen*

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PURITY SOCIETY.

SUGGESTED "OBJECTS" IN DETAIL.

Four Objects of Immediate Importance, which it has been suggested might be promptly undertaken by four Special Committees of the Council or Executive Committee of the Central Church of England Society for Promoting Purity.

I. Educational Work, with the view of raising the tone of public opinion as regards purity, especially among men.

II. Promoting Legislative and Legal Action, both General and Municipal.

III. Preventive Work.

IV. Curative Work, by rescuing the fallen, bringing them under religious and industrial instruction and retaining them until they have again the power of self-control.

I. Educational Work, with a view of raising the tone of public opinion, by

(*a.*) Lecturers—discreet, experienced persons—lay and clerical.

(*b.*) Suitable publications.

(*c.*) Promoting the formation of such societies as the **Young Men's Friendly** and the **White Cross Army** for **Men,** and the **Girls' Friendly** and **Young Women's Help Societies,** &c., for **Women.**

(*d.*) General work, such as pressing these questions on the notice of Diocesan Conferences; of Clergymen, as a subject for their sermons, addressed to separate congregations of men and women; of Conferences of Schoolmasters and Conferences of School Mistresses, &c.

II. Legislative and Legal action, viz:—(A) Enforcing existing Laws; (B) Amending old Laws; (C) Enacting new Laws.

(*a.*) Raising the age (now 13) at which by the existing law a girl's consent to her seduction is assumed.

(*b.*) Making it penal to harbour girls under 21 for purposes of prostitution.

(*c.*) Increasing penalties for indecent assaults.

Obtaining municipal Acts.

(α.) For facilitating the suppression of Brothels, as at Glasgow and Edinburgh.

(β.) For prosecuting tenants holding leases of houses and occupying them as Brothels.

(γ.) For prosecuting owners of Brothels, and if necessary giving them wider powers to coerce their tenants.

(δ.) For enforcing decency in the streets.

(ε.) For enforcing existing laws against the corruption of children.

(ζ.) For promoting the putting in force the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Act to prevent overcrowding.

(η.) For the extension of the Factory Acts to street hawking by children.

(θ.) For suppression of indecent prints, photographs and advertisements.

(ι.) For making it **obligatory** on Magistrates to commit children found in Brothels to special certified Industrial Schools, except in certain cases to be immediately reported to the Home Secretary.

(κ.) For punishing by imprisonment, parents or other persons who are responsible for the detention of children in Brothels.

III. Preventive Work.

For the suppression of the corruption of Minors.

(A.) **The enforcement of the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act** in the case of *all* children living in disorderly houses, or frequenting the company of abandoned women, after due notice to the parents of such children to appear in Court, and, if they think fit, show cause for suspending the action of the Law.

(α.) Employing **Police**, a Special Beadle, or "any other persons" to bring such cases before Magistrates.

(β.) Facilitating the formation of Industrial Schools specially to receive children from disorderly houses.

(γ.) Raising age in Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act to above 14, and empowering detention of girls committed under the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act in *special* certified Industrial Schools until the age of 17.

(δ.) Registering the facts in each town about the number of children in disorderly houses amenable to the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act—the time they have been there, the number of vacancies in suitable certified Industrial Schools available for such children (with consent of Managers).

N.B.—This will be a test of the willingness of the School Boards and of the Magistrates to carry out the law.

(ε.) Organizing local bodies of leading citizens into Vigilance Committees to induce School Boards and Magistrates to carry out this Act and the laws for the protection of children.

(B.) The promotion of **Classification** in Board Schools in large towns by means of special **Day** Industrial Schools for children not fit, for any reason, to consort with respectable children.

(C.) Formation of Preventive agencies on the Bristol plan by means of Ladies' Associations for the care of friendless girls, such as :—

(α.) Free Registry Offices.

(β.) Clothing Clubs.

(γ.) Training Homes.

(δ.) Factory and shop girls' Club-rooms, &c.

(D.) **Emigration** of destitute and pauper children, or dealing with them by **boarding out** or in Industrial Homes on the **family** system.

IV. Curative Work.

(*a.*) Aiding the Church Penitentiary Association and other Societies with funds for this purpose.

(*b.*) Promoting the Establishment of Diocesan Penitentiaries or Houses of Mercy, local Refuges, and self-supporting Industrial Homes for Girls not fit to be trusted in the world.

(*c.*) Establishment of Self-supporting Asylums for the incurably diseased.

(*d.*) Opening Voluntary Lock Wards under special regulations, supported by subscriptions, supervised by the leading Medical men.

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17	"Morality in Public Schools," by Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A.	6d.	

* Nos. 9, 10, and 11 only issued when specially requested.—By order of the Committee.

18 "Early Training of Boys and Girls," by Miss Ellice Hopkins 4d.
19 "Village Morality," by Miss Ellice Hopkins ... 6d.
20 "A few Words to Mothers of Little Children" 2d.
21 List of Members, correct to Nov. 30th, 1882... 3d.
22 "Purity: How to promote it," by Ven. Archdeacon Blunt, D.D. 2d
23 "The Image of God:" Sermon to Royal Artillery, Woolwich, by Rev. R. A. Bullen, B.A. 3d.
24 "Fleshly Lusts," by Rev. C. J. Street, M.A.... 1d.
25 "School-boy Morality," a paper for Mothers... 1d
27 "The Arrow that missed the Mark," reprinted from Rev. G. Everard's "Strong and Free" 1d.
28 "The Causes and Prevention of Immorality in Schools," by Hon. E. Lyttelton, Eton College 6d.

LEAFLETS

(in quantities for distribution at 12/6 per 1,000.)

Leaflet I. Short Statement.
„ II. Aim and Work.
„ III. Mrs. Malleson's Letter to *Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal.*
„ IV. Letter to a Young Man (20/- per 1,000).
„ V. Social Purity Alliance. (Reprinted from *Social Notes.*)
„ VI. Bible Class Branch Scheme.
„ VII. Review of Dr. Blackwell's "Moral Education" (20/- per 1,000).
„ VIII. Speech of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bedford, May 3, 1882.
„ IX. "Immoral Acquiescence," by Canon Farrar, D.D., F.R.S.
„ X. Report of Meeting at Cambridge, Nov. 13th, 1882.
„ XI. Hints for the Formation of Branches, &c.

The Science of Life," with Letter Introductory by John Ruskin Price 6d.—Burns, 15, Southampton Street, W.C.

The thought of the Love of Jesus for us, the Remedy for Sins of the Body," by Dr. Pusey.—Parker, Oxford and London.

" Third Report of the London Committee for the Exposure and Suppression of the Traffic in English Girls, &c." Price 4d.—Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange; Morgan & Scott, 12, Paternoster Buildings; Dyer Bros., 1, Amen Corner, E.C.

" Some Words upon the Duties of Young Men towards Young Women." Price 1d.—S.P.C.K. Tract, No. 1994.

" The European Slave Trade in English Girls." Price 2d.—Dyer Bros., 1, Amen Corner, E.C.

" A Noble Army and a Holy War," by A. E. N. B.—Dyer Bros., 1, Amen Corner, E.C.

" Lecture to Men at Exeter Hall," by Rev. Henry Varley. Price 4d. and 6d.—Dyer Bros., 1, Amen Corner, E.C.

" Is London more Immoral than Paris or Brussels? " by Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London.—Dyer Bros., 1, Amen Corner, E.C.

APPENDIX XI.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1880

[43 & 44 VICT.]

An Act further to amend the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, *and the Industrial Schools Act* (*Ireland*), 1868.

[2ND AUGUST, 1880.]

Whereas it is expedient that children who are growing up in the society of depraved and disorderly persons should be withdrawn from contaminating influences, and that the benefits of industrial school training should be extended to them.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Section fourteen of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, and section eleven of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, shall be respectively read and construed as if, after the four several descriptions therein respectively contained, there were added the following descriptions, namely:—

That is lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed prostitutes, or in a house resided in or frequented by prostitutes for the purpose of prostitution:

That frequents the company of prostitutes.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880.

NOTE.—This Amendment Act was introduced, and passed at the earnest solicitation of Miss Ellice Hopkins.

APPENDIX XII.

BROTHEL CHILDREN AT PORTSMOUTH.

TWO LETTERS

BY

ADMIRAL A. P. RYDER,

Late Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth,

TO THE

EDITOR OF THE "HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH,"

Drawing attention to the lamentable fact that numerous girls under 14, *amenable to the Amended Industrial Schools Act, have been left in the Brothels of Portsmouth for many months (some over twelve months), notwithstanding that there are numerous* (15) *empty beds in the Certified Industrial School at Waterloo (only 7 miles distance), which School has been purchased and prepared by the munificence of the Inhabitants of Portsmouth for these children.*

QUESTIONS:

(1) WHO IS TO BLAME AT PORTSMOUTH?

(2) WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

(3) WHO CAN BEST APPLY THE REMEDY?

(4) CAN THE LOCAL PRESS ASSIST?

(5) IS FURTHER LEGISLATION NECESSARY?

1883.

LETTER No. 1.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM:

WHO IS TO BLAME?

SIR,

AMONG the numerous institutions with which I was temporarily connected during my command at Portsmouth there was not one that interested me more than the Industrial School for Female Children at Waterloo. Permit me to inform your readers of some particulars of its present position, and endeavour to interest them, and especially the women of all ranks, in the wretched prospects of numerous young girls under fourteen, who ought, by action of the law, to be removed promptly and sent to Industrial Schools. I am writing this without any concert with the Committee of the School, who have been diligently employed in collecting money to pay off the purchase debt. I prefer that they should not be held responsible for any statement of mine. My present position with regard to the School is that of a trustee and a patron, and as such I am by no means content that matters should remain as they are at present. I consider it my duty as a trustee of a property purchased by the liberal gifts of the people of Portsmouth to inform them, and keep them informed, if necessary, of the work remaining to be done by aid of the law outside the School, so as best to utilise it and prevent the money from being wasted.

The School is capable of holding thirty girls, there is a very useful Lady Superintendent, well-fitted for the

work, but, incredible as it may sound, there are only fourteen girls there; and of these only nine are from South Hants! There are numerous girls under fourteen, and amenable to the law, in Portsmouth and Gosport houses, and slowly, very slowly, a few girls, a very few girls, have been committed by the agency of the School Board. From time to time I have received lists of undoubted authenticity giving the names, ages, and residences of these girls and the relationship to the keepers of these houses. I took pains to facilitate the communication of similar information to the Vice-President of the School Board. Nothing is easier than to obtain this information, both as to girls and boys under fourteen, for reformatory purposes. The debt incurred in the purchase of the School will be paid off immediately. I have been called on to pay a second £50 donation to complete the purchase fund, and while complying I do it under protest, because the Home, by grievous neglect somewhere, is only half full, and of that half only nine are South Hants girls.

The girls, if committed by a magistrate, are well paid for by rates and from other sources, and there seems to me to be no reason why there should be any girl in a house of ill-fame in Portsmouth or Gosport under fourteen for more than a day, whereas there have been many girls amenable to the Act in these houses for many months, apparently "no one caring for their souls!" The Committee of the School say, and with some plausibility, that they have founded the School, other people must bring in the girls; and so they pass by on the other side. My question is, Who is to blame? The Act as amended runs thus:—"Any person may," &c. Now, what is *any* person's business is no one's, therefore no one moves, or so languidly that it can hardly be called motion. The

School Board, under the pressure created by the action of a beadle, appointed for a month by the School Committee, summoned some few of these girls before the magistrates for non-attendance at school, and in this indirect way a few —a very few—were brought before the magistrates and committed to the School, but none have been sent for many weeks, and thus it has come to pass that, as I have said above, the School is open, fifteen beds are empty, and of the fourteen that are full only nine occupants are from South Hants, while there are at least fifteen girls under fourteen in the houses of ill-fame in Portsmouth and Gosport amenable to the Act, and these poor girls are doubtless passing week by week into the prostitute class, in which after fourteen they are safe at present from the action of that beneficent amendment to the Act obtained by the action of Miss Ellice Hopkins—all praise to her.

I wish to appeal through you, Sir, to the people of Portsmouth, and especially to the *women* of all ranks, to purge the town of which they are so justly proud of this scandal. If the women determine that it shall be done it will be done, and promptly. Portsmouth is often abused, and, as I believe, calumniated. It would redound to its credit if the inhabitants insisted that the houses of ill-fame, so long as they are allowed to exist, should be cleared and remain clear of all girls under fourteen, in accordance with the law. If this letter tend to the above result, I shall have still greater pleasure than now in looking back at my brief residence at Portsmouth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED P. RYDER, *Admiral.*

Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames,
January 1st, 1883.

LETTER No. 2.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM:

WHAT IS THE REMEDY? WHO SHALL APPLY IT?

SIR,

HAD I not received this morning the following information from Portsmouth, I should probably have delayed addressing you again for some weeks, but the statement is to me so startling as to be hardly credible, nevertheless, I have it on the best authority available. There are or were two days ago in Portsmouth, so I am told, numerous girls under fourteen amenable to the amended Industrial Schools Act. Among these (rejecting those that are under five years of age) I have received the names of eight, of whom *four* have been at Portsmouth (and this is the astounding statement) amenable to the Act for over twelve months, two for over nine months, one for over six months, and one for over three months. I have now before me their names, ages, residences, and relationship to the persons with whom they are living.

I hear from the same authority, that the last girl "committed" by the Portsmouth magistrates was in April, 1882; nine months since! Surely this must be a mistake! I hope so. I repeat the question you allowed me to put in your impression of the 6th instant:—"If this be so, who is to blame?" Remember that there have been fifteen vacant beds at our Industrial School all these nine months, and that the grants which accompany the girls when "committed" cover, or nearly cover, what they cost for food and clothing. Allow me here to state,

in reply to the following remark in your leading article of the 6th instant, "That the law enjoins that a girl must be in the custody of a parent as an antecedent condition to its committal to a *Reformatory* School," that this does not apply to these cases under the Industrial Schools Act.

I read in your impression of Wednesday the 21st, in the address of the Chairman of the School Board, under the heading of "Brothel Children," that six had been "committed"; but he does not state the date of the last committal. The Chairman proceeds to state that thirty children had been "removed from their evil surroundings," but he does not state how many had been left in their evil surroundings, nor the reason why, when there were so many empty beds at the Industrial School.

I have received within the last few days a minutely detailed statement as to the above six children "committed." According to this statement, one was a boy, one was a girl who was said to have been sent to her grandparents, four were committed to our Industrial School, the last, if I am correctly informed, nine months since! As to the twenty-four other children said to be "removed from their evil surroundings," I have also a detailed account, but I should be leading your readers on a false scent and occupying your valuable space unnecessarily if I gave it. Whether the number be great or small, whether the statement of the parents—such parents!—that they will amend their own vicious lives and train their children rightly, be true or not, are questions quite apart from this startling statement—that there are and have been for many months numerous (fifteen) empty beds in our Industrial School, and many girls amenable to the Act in Portsmouth, and that both these facts were known to many persons in Portsmouth, some of whom could have interfered.

I leave the question "Who is to blame?" to your readers. The chief subject of my present letter is "What is the remedy?" In the Report of the Lords' Committee on the Protection of Young Girls, 1882, No. 344 (every person interested in this question, and who is not, should obtain the Report), at p. 47–51, Appendix A, will be found a very interesting memorandum, dated 14th June, 1882 (only seven months old), submitted to the Lords' Committee by your townsman, J. Pares, Esq., J.P. I entirely concur in all Mr. Pares' very valuable suggestions. I wish he would print the paper, and widely circulate it at Portsmouth. (NOTE.—This has been done). I concur most specially in the last lines of clause 7, p. 50, where Mr. Pares says—and I heartily agree with him—that in his (Mr. Pares') judgment, it would be most desirable to make the duty of enforcing the Act *imperative on the School Board or School Attendance officials.* The italics are mine. But we know how slow legislation proceeds in these matters. It cost Miss Hopkins many years of zealous, pertinacious effort to obtain the amendment of the Industrial Schools Act. We cannot afford to wait, and to leave these wretched helpless girls in their evil houses until Mr. Pares' wish regarding the School Board is carried out. Years may elapse, and generation after generation of these poor girls may pass into the ranks of prostitution, while we are standing by with our hands folded, or passing by on the other side, waiting for what a prominent member of the School Board told me was the rate of progress now. "Three "cases were under consideration, and there were others "that would be attended to in *due time*"! *Due time*!!

That member of the School Board—I know him well—would be the very first up the ladder or a burning staircase to rescue inmates in danger of being burnt, but as to these poor little girls, in much worse plight, their cases are

to be inquired into in *due time!!* Mr. Pares, at clause 5, p. 47, names the remedy which proved efficacious a few months since. It was drastic, but it was very effective, and it is the remedy I now advocate, viz., the appointment of a beadle by some Association of persons independent of Magistrates, School Board, Guardians, Industrial School Committee, or any other official or quasi-official body, who should act as Mr. Toomer acted for us, but bring the girls before the Magistrates, not intermediately before the School Board, until, as Mr. Pares suggests, it has been made "imperative on that Board to enforce the Act."

My *third* question is, "Who shall apply the remedy?" Is there any body of persons at Portsmouth who might, with great effect and a fair prospect of success, see to this matter, select, appoint, and pay a beadle, and support him in his difficult task by pressure, direct and indirect, brought to bear on the authorities? There is a body of ladies at Portsmouth with warm hearts and sufficient leisure and means, composed chiefly, I believe, of associates of St. Thomas's (the Diocesan) Home for the Friendless and Fallen at Basingstoke, who are banded together and are diligently occupied in befriending "friendless girls" and rescuing the "fallen." This is the body that appears to me to be admirably suited for carrying into effect the amended Industrial Schools Act, and if they will take this work up (whether under the head of *prevention* or *rescue*) I will gladly aid them if they will allow me. There have been and there are ladies who have even, when quite alone, gone into evil houses in the worst parts of large towns and rescued young girls; but it is not given to everyone to be able to imitate Miss Hopkins and Miss Robinson in this matter. Short of this, however, there can be no difficulty in these associated ladies at Portsmouth employing one or more agents, male

or female (preferably among the former would be a pensioned policeman), who would, as did Mr. Toomer for us, make himself acquainted with the names and residences of girls under fourteen amenable to the amended Industrial Schools Act, and bring them promptly before the Magistrates. The Act empowers "any person" to so proceed. Before Miss Hopkins's amendment to the Industrial Schools Act became law, it was easy to understand, if not to justify (legally), the policy of non-interference on the part of the School Boards with brothel girls, seeing that such interference would have led to the daily attendance among modest girls at the Board Schools of girls from evil houses, with the grave risk of contamination, physical and moral; but now that a good certified Industrial School, with thirty beds, and capable of expansion, with a very capable Lady Superintendent, ready and anxious to fill up the School, at the rate of at least one a week, has been established by the generous munificence of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, it is truly mortifying to learn how matters stand.

I have asked three questions:—"Who is to blame?" "What is the remedy?" "Who should step in and apply the remedy?" I have one more question, "Can the local Press help in the matter?" I believe they can materially in many ways. Here is one. If you, Mr. Editor, will for the future, and until the Industrial School is full, allow in your first issue after the first of each month the following entry to be made in a conspicuous corner, say on the right-hand lower corner of the fifth page, after the births, marriages, and deaths, I believe that there would in a few weeks, if not days, cease to be any reason for this social problem to be again intruded on your attention by me or by anyone else.

Specimen of monthly entry:—"Certified Industrial School

"for Female Children from Portsmouth, South Hants, at "Waterloo.—January 15th.—Total number of beds, thirty; "empty, fifteen. Among many girls residing in evil "houses or otherwise amenable to the amended Indus- "trial Schools Act, there are to-day at Portsmouth *eight* "over five years of age and under fourteen. Of these "eight girls, four have been amenable to the amended Act "for over twelve months, two for over nine months," and so on.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. RYDER, *Admiral.*

Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames,
January 18th, 1883.

London, October 3, 1883.

Having written to Portsmouth two days since to ask whether the 30 beds at the Industrial School (built and furnished expressly for brothel girls for Portsmouth and South Hants) are now full, my informant states that 8 beds are still empty, that *no* girls have been sent from Portsmouth for a year, and that there are only 8 Portsmouth girls in the Home. There is too much reason to believe that there is very little, if any, improvement in the brothels, and that girls amenable to the Amendment Act are still left there, as was glaringly the case when attention was drawn to this extraordinary neglect in the above letters.

Portsmouth, October 8, 1883.

In the "Hampshire Telegraph" of Saturday last it is stated that Mr. Silk, the Head Beadle of the School Board,

has brought one girl from a house at Landport before the Magistrates as amenable to the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, and that she was committed to the Industrial School at Waterloo. But how many are still left in brothels? Nevertheless it is satisfactory that even *one* more girl has, after 12 months, been sent to the Home from Portsmouth! I am informed on credible authority that the number of women soliciting in the streets at night —notably, well dressed servant girls and many others under 12 years—has largely increased since the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Act, and that while only a small number of women present themselves at the Lock Hospital—and then not until badly diseased —the number of Soldiers and Sailors under Hospital treatment for Venereal Disease is largely increased, many cases being of a type permanently injurious to the constitution. If this be so, why, it is again asked, do not the local authorities promptly imitate those of Manchester in carrying out existing Laws, and obtain next Session, if necessary, as at Glasgow, Leeds, &c., a Local Act, and proceed to close their brothels, rescuing the girls—those under 14 by aid of the Amendment of the Industrial Schools Act; those over 14, who are willing, by aid of the Homes of Mercy? Portsmouth, for so many hundred years regarded, rightly or wrongly, as the most immoral town in England, might thus purge itself and rank, *mirabile dictu*, as the most moral!

If the "doing nothing" policy prevails at the seaports, in the hope, as an influential person at one of them told me, "that the government would be driven, by pressure from the Admiralty, the War Office, and the municipalities, to re-enforce the compulsory clauses of the Act," proves to be a delusion and a snare, what a grave responsibility will have been incurred by the municipalities!

Portsmouth, February 19, 1884.

The Industrial School has now (under the pressure of public opinion and partly owing, it is said, to a change among the officials) 24 girls, leaving only 2 or 3 unoccupied beds. So far well, but there are only 10 girls from Portsmouth and 2 from Gosport, and 6 from the County. The girls for whom the School was principally created are, except in the above instances, still to be found in the brothels of Portsmouth, and not, as ought to be the case, at the School. The last girl from Portsmouth was sent in over 3 months since, and the previous entry was sent there over 15 months ago. There are still, therefore, on the one hand, unoccupied beds at the Home, and several girls there from places *outside* "Portsmouth and South Hants," who should be displaced as soon as possible; and, on the other hand, there are numerous girls in the brothels of Portsmouth amenable to the Law, who have been there for many months. The only safe conclusions to be drawn by the readers of the above letters are—(1). That there should be an active *Vigilance Committee* in every town, meeting at least monthly, with a beadle appointed and paid by the Committee to bring cases before the Magistrates. (2). That steps should be taken by the inhabitants of every town, either, as at Portsmouth, to establish an Industrial School near at hand for such brothel girls as are amenable to the Law under the "Amendment Act," (see Appendix XI.), or else to secure the reception of such girls in Industrial Schools already established. (3). That while the case of Portsmouth may act as a useful beacon to warn such Vigilance Committees of the dangers in their path, it may also act as a valuable "leading mark," guiding them into a safe port. The zeal of the Ports-

mouth Committee of the Industrial School in collecting money and establishing the School, as also the readiness of the inhabitants to subscribe, are deserving of all praise. The local press also gave its warm support to the movement. (4). That if Mr. J. Pares' valuable suggestions—*first*, that the duty of bringing these brothel children before the Magistrates be laid upon the Police by Act of Parliament, be not adopted, and if his *second* suggestion be also ignored, viz., that "the duty of enforcing the Act be *made imperative on the School Board*, or *School Attendance Officials*," then it will be still more incumbent than ever that a Vigilance Committee be promptly appointed.

APPENDIX XIII.

Questions to be asked in any Town or Village where there is reason to believe that the Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act is infringed.

Will you state whether any, and, if any, what action has been taken at . to carry out the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act?

1. Have any girls under 14 taken out of brothels been brought before the Magistrates since the Amendment Act was passed in 1880?
2. How many in each year? When was the last brought?
3. What was done with these cases?
4. Are there any Industrial Homes in your County or Diocese, if so, name them, and their locality, distinguishing the certified from the uncertified, the amount of accommodation for girls, and the number of vacant beds at each?
5. Will they all receive brothel children? Name those that will.
6. Has any difficulty been experienced in procuring the committal of such children? What is the nature of the difficulty, and what prospect is there of its being promptly surmounted?
7. How long are girls amenable to the above Act, and known to be so by the School Board and the Magistrates, allowed to remain in the brothels undisturbed? Quote cases in proof.

8. What steps do you consider should be taken at with the view of arriving at the result reached at Portsmouth within six months of the passing of the Act, viz.: the purchase, at a cost of £1,400, of a house in the country within seven miles of Portsmouth, with accommodation for 30 girls, its certification and use?

9. Do you approve of the suggestion that there be in each town a Vigilance Committee, employing a Beadle, to hunt up cases, and will you endeavour to form one at .

10. If considered necessary, could Meetings be easily assembled at to petition the Houses of Parliament in regard to the Government Bill for Protection of Girls, introduced and passed last session, 1883, in the House of Lords, and then withdrawn by the Government.

11. Suggestions.

NOTE.—It has been stated to me by an unprejudiced person residing in a military seaport lately "protected," that the School Boards, although at first sight a very convenient agency for enforcing the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, are very likely to fail, and for this reason—the Members of the Board are elected by the ratepayers. Every girl committed by the magistrates at the instance of the School Board is a charge on the rates. Zealous activity on the part of any Member of the School Board in carrying out the Amendment Act would lead to the unpopularity of that Member among the Electors, and to his probable rejection at the next Election; this my informant proceeded to say was the probable reason of the inactivity of the Collective Boards and of certain individuals on them. Boards are proverbially callous, all merit therefore to any individual Member of a Board, if such there be, who may, as in the case of the Vice-Chairman at that port, have distinguished himself by his exertions to induce more vigorous action on the part of his coadjutors on the School Board. Failure in a *good* cause is the next best thing to success!

A. P. R.

APPENDIX XIV.

List of Homes of Penitence and Homes of Refuge, Metropolitan and Provincial, extracted from "Seeking and Saving," October, 1883.

HOMES OF PENITENCE.

METROPOLITAN.

Houses.	Wardens or Chaplains.	Accommodation.
‡ Highgate	...	60
‡*S. James', Fulham ...	... Rev. J. P. F. Davidson	60
The Magdalen, Streatham...	Rev. J. Wallace ...	91
† Bethesda, Allsopp Mews, Dorset Square, N.W.	... Rev. C. Gutch	
‡† S. Mary Magdalene's Home, 14, Ranelagh Road, Paddington	... Rev. R. T. West ...	30
† 4, Mount Row, Davies St.,W.	Rev. A. T. Cowie ...	12
‡ Vauxhall	Rev. G. W. Herbert	12
† Home of Compassion, 63, Sutherland St., Pimlico.		

PROVINCIAL.

Houses.	Wardens or Chaplains.	Accommodation.
‡*Clewer	... Rev. T. T. Carter ...	85
‡ Wantage	... Rev. W. J. Butler ...	35
‡ Bussage	... Rev. A. Walsh ...	24
‡ Salisbury	... Rev. C. N. Wyld ...	12
‡ Oxford	... Rev. J. O. Johnston	40
‡ Ditchingham ...	... Rev. E. P. Williams	30
‡ Edinburgh	... Rev. Dr. Cazenove...	16
‡ Horbury	... Rev. J. Sharp ...	52
‡ House of Peace, Plymouth	Rev. J. H. Amps ...	50
‡ Bovey Tracey ...	Rev. the Hon. C. L. Courtenay	96

* Receive upper and middle class cases also.

† Receive Confinement cases—first child.

‡ In connection with the Church Penitentiary Association.

Houses.	Wardens or Chaplains.	Accommodation.
‡ Lostwithiel	Rev. W. F. Everest	21
‡ S. Mary's Home, Rushholme, Manchester	Ven. Arch. Anson ...	26
‡ Stone, Kent	Rev. F. W. Murray	60
‡ Llandaff	Rev. H. Parsons ...	24
‡ Winchester	Rev. J. H. Thresher	12
‡ Carlisle	Rev. E. H. Curwen...	30
‡ Reading	Rev. N. Garry ...	20
‡ Basingstoke	Rev. R. F. Bigg-Wither	44
‡ Maplestead	Rev. C. H. Cope ...	30
‡ S. Martin's Home, Hereford	Rev. T. Shackleton...	20
Malvern Link	Rev. W. C. Boulter	27
‡ Leytonstone	Rev. G. Godsell ...	40
Brighton, Albion Hill Home		70
Brighton, S. Mary's Home...		40
‡ Walthamstow	Rev. R. A. Abbott ...	20
Bath Penitentiary	Rev. F. A. Rodd ...	79
Bristol Female Penitentiary	Rev. T. Graham ...	38
Cambridge	Rev. T. Martin ...	30
Chatham	Rev. W. H. Duke ...	24
Durham County Penitentiary	Rev. J. G. Norton ...	30
Leeds Guardian Asylum ...	Rev. S. Adams ...	42
Leicester Home for Penitent Females	Rev. Martin Reed ...	42
Lincoln Penitent Females' Home	Rev. E. R. Larken...	30
Liverpool Magdalen Institution	Rev. Dr. Hodgkins...	60
Birmingham Magdalen Asylum, Edgbaston		45
Norwich Magdalen Home...	Rev. L. Brown ...	13
‡ S. Margaret's House of Mercy, Roath, Cardiff ...	Rev. C. A. Smythies	20
The Salop Home, Shrewsbury	Rev. C. E. L. Wightman	15
Leamington, S. Michael and All Angels	Rev. H. Allfree ...	25

HOMES OF REFUGE.

METROPOLITAN.

Houses.	Wardens or Chaplains.	Accommodation.
‡ 15, Commercial Road, Pimlico, S.W.	Rev. A. Gurney ...	13
‡ 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. ...	...	20
‡ Newport Market Refuge, 48, Long Acre	Rev. A. Green ...	5
‡ S. Faith's, 284, Vauxhall Bridge Road	Rev. A. Fairbanks ...	7
† 157, Marylebone Road ...	Rev. G. C. Bellewes	
6, Kirby Street, Poplar ...	Rev. Edward Bray ...	27
† 2, Snowdon Villas, Carlton Road, Kilburn		
‡ 6, Dockley Road, Spa House, Bermondsey	Rev. J. W. Stobart ...	7
S. Mary's Refuge, 21, Althorpe Road, Wandsworth Common...	Rev. W. H. Holmes	
S. Martin's Cottage, Seabrook, Kent	Rev. A. Hall Hall	
Home of the Good Shepherd, Aldine House, Uxbridge Road, W.... ...		

† Winifred House, Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N.	Unsectarian... ...	20
† Homes of Hope, 4, 5, 6, Regent Square, W.C. ...		60

PROVINCIAL.

Chester, House of Shelter, Bolland's Court, Whitefriars	Ven. Arch. Darby	

Houses.	Wardens or Chaplains.	Accommodation.
Chatham	Rev. E. A. Cladon ...	22
Cheltenham Female Refuge, North Parade House, Winchcombe Street ...	Rev. A. H. H. Palmer	32
‡ Forton, Gosport	Rev. C. P. Hutchinson	5
‡ Aldershot	Rev. A. S. Valpy	10
‡ Norwich	Rev. E. P. Williams...	9
‡ Oxford	Rev. J. Rigaud ...	10
‡ Southsea	Rev. J. S. Blake ...	5
‡ Worcester	Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas	8
Stafford Industrial Home ...		40
Grimsby	Rev. J. P. Young	
Halifax		
Manchester, Byrom Street, Deansgate	Rev. John Henn ...	8
Torquay, Hope Cottage, Upton Road		
Ryde, Home of Refuge ...		
Leeds, S. Peter's Rescue, Home, 6, Rockingham Street	Rev. F. J. Wood ...	8
Guildford, S. Mary's Refuge, 52, Chertsy Street ...	Rev. I. Brass ...	5
Tenby, S. Winfred's Home, 1, S. Mary's Buildings ...		

HOSPITALS.

S. Agnes', 3, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., Rev. A. Brinckman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOMES.

The Good Shepherd at Hammersmith, East End, Finchley.

Pen-y-lan, Cardiff.

Arno's Court, Brislington, Bristol.

Victoria Park, Manchester

APPENDIX XV.

H.M. PRISON, CLERKENWELL SEPTEMBER 26TH.

Statistics prepared by Rev. J. W. Horsley, Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Clerkenwell, bearing on the question of the age at which seduction usually happens, and the duration of the life of prostitution previous to imprisonment. 50 cases were recently taken of females who admitted that they were prostitutes, and they are in consecutive order on the papers marked A and B. It appears that—

1. The age of these prostitutes varied from 13 to 39, one being 13, one 14, three 16, four 17, four 18, and five 19.

 N.B.—While so little is done to stop solicitation or to apprehend those soliciting, and as the younger children are not frequently drunk and disorderly, of course the younger prostitutes are not so often found in prison.

2. The age at which they lost their virtue varied from 11 to 31; one being seduced at 11, one at 13, two at 15, twelve at 16, eight at 17, nine at 18, three at 19, and three at 20.

 That is, under the present law only one is protected, and even by the Lord's Committee proposals only four of the fifty would be protected, though all but nine were legally infants when seduced.

3. These ages are more likely to be overstated than understated, and that therefore the state of affairs is probably worse. When a girl admits she is a prostitute, and I ask, "How long has that been the case?" natural shame makes her minimize and not exaggerate the years she has been on the streets.

4. With regard to the interesting question of the duration of their prostitution (though hardly pertinent to the chief point), it is found that four had been immoral for only a month or under, seventeen from six weeks to a year; six between one and two

years; while the rest were—three years, 3; three and a half years, 1; four years, 1; six years, 1; six and a half years, 1; seven years, 3; eight years, 1; eleven years, 1; twelve years, 3; thirteen years, 3; sixteen years, 1; seventeen years, 1; twenty-three years, 1. In some, but only some, of these longer periods occasional concubinage with one man is included. Another time 100 consecutive prostitutes were taken, and duration of their prostitution varied from two weeks to ten years, with an average of $2\frac{3}{4}$ years, which however is probably often under the mark, and often does not include a previous term of concubinage. These 100 cases contained 3 cases of ten years; 2 cases of nine years; 3 cases of eight years; 4 cases of seven years; 4 cases of six years; 4 cases of five years; 11 cases of four years.

5. The table handed in to the Lord's Committee showed that of 3,076 prostitutes whose cases were tabulated by the Chaplain of Westminster Prison, the age of seduction was—at eleven years, 3; at twelve years, 5; at thirteen years, 16; at fourteen years, 79; at fifteen years, 189; at sixteen years, 184; at seventeen years, 247; at eighteen years, 221; at nineteen years, 297; at twenty years, 280; at twenty-one years, 257; at twenty-two years, 227; at twenty-three years, 132; at twenty-four years, 164: at twenty-five years, 152; at twenty-six years, 128; at twenty-seven years, 176; between twenty-seven and forty-three, 320; that is—

 α. Of the 3,076 cases 1,520 were "infants" (in legal language) when seduced.

 β. Only 8 of the 3,076 would be protected by the existing law.

 γ. Only 292 of the 3,076 would be protected by the proposal of the Lord's Committee.

Age.	Duration of immoral life.	Age when seduced.
19	18 months a prostitute	16
18	12 „ „	17
39	23 years prostitution and concubinage	16
29	13 „ „ „	16
17	3 months a prostitute	16
19	2 years „	16
16	1 „ „	15
18	3 months prostitution	17
16	1 month a prostitute	15
13	3 weeks „	13
26	7 years prostitution and concubinage	19
24	6½ „ „ „	16
17	3 weeks prostitution	17
36	16 years prostitution and concubinage	18
22	3 „ „ „	17
28	11 years a prostitute	17
28	1 „ „	27
22	18 months „	20
19	8 „ „	18
25	7 years „	18
37	17 years prostitution and concubinage	20
25	4 months a prostitute	24
18	5 months prostitution	17
16	6 weeks a prostitute	16
25	4 years „	17
25	15 months „	24
38	13 years „	25
17	1 year in concubinage	16
30	12 years a prostitute	18
14	1 week „	11
25	2 months prostitution	25
28	3 years prostitution and concubinage	25
18	8 months concubinage	16
19	4 months a prostitute	19
22	1 year „	17
26	6 years „	16
28	9 months „	24
17	7 „ „	16
22	18 „ „	20
35	3 years „	31

Age.	Duration of immoral life.	Age when seduced.
27	8 years concubinage and prostitution	19
28	12 „ „ „	16
19	18 months a prostitute	18
39	13 years concubinage and prostitution	26
22	3½ years a prostitute	18
23	1 „ „	18
25	7 „ „	18
30	12 years' concubinage and prostitution	18
20	3 years a prostitute	17
23	4 years in concubinage	19

NOTE.—It is evident that if the age at which a girl is considered to be a consenting party to her own seduction were raised from 13 to 18, 723 of these girls would have been "protected" by Law; and if it were raised to 21, 1,521 would have been "protected"—about half the whole number of 3,076.

A. P. R.

APPENDIX XVI.

YOUNG MEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1. One of the gravest and most pressing of practical questions for the Clergy and Church workers is, how to win and how to retain the lads and young men of the nation. It is plain that the religious life of the next generation of Englishmen must largely depend upon finding an adequate answer.

2. The Y.M.F.S. is an attempt to do this in some measure. Founded in 1879, at a meeting held at Lambeth Palace under the presidency of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, it has now upwards of two hundred and fifty branches in England and the Colonies, above ten thousand Associates and Members, and over fifty affiliated Institutions having similar objects. Nearly all the English Bishops, and many of the most distinguished Clergy and Laity are among the Patrons and Vice-Presidents.

3. Object.—To help young men both spiritually and temporally by

(*a*). Promoting purity,* temperance, and general morality.

* The Y.M.F.S. appears well calculated, where it has been already established in a Diocese or in a Parish, to be the Machinery for promoting the five *Special* objects of the Church of England Purity Society. The exact terms of the friendly relationship which the Authorities of the Church of England Purity Society and of the Y.M.F.S. may see fit to establish between the two Societies will no doubt be easily arranged and should be of the most cordial nature.

A. P. R.

(*b*). Befriending young men leaving home or moving from one place to another, and protecting them from evil influences.

(*c*). Promoting thrift and independence, especially by encouraging young men to make provision against sickness, accident, and want, on sound principles.

(*d*). Promoting a healthy tone of literature and amusement amongst young men.

(*e*). Promoting co-operation amongst Institutions existing for kindred objects.

4. The Society consists of (*a*) Associates and (*b*) Members.

(*a*). Associates are those who do the work of the Society; ladies and gentlemen, communicants of the English Church.

(*b*). Members are young men and lads of good character, of the age of thirteen and upwards.

Associates and Members are organized in branches and in affiliated institutions, working under a Diocesan Council where one is established, otherwise under the Central Council.

Branches and affiliated institutions control their own funds, and have entire independence.

Special departments are organized for various kinds of work among lads.

5. The organisation of Y.M.F.S. offers a wide field for lay work. It affords special advantages both to workers among young men and to the Members themselves,

It provides a system offered by no other Young Men's Society, for guarding against lads being lost sight of when they change their homes, or move from place to place.

A penny magazine for boys, "*On Guard*," is published monthly, by Messrs. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly, W. The organizing Secretary is the Rev. J. P. WRIGHT, Oldbury Rectory, Bridgnorth, with whom any who wish for a deputation should communicate.

For further information apply to the Central Secretary, Chapter House, St. Paul's, London, E.C.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions are much needed.

APPENDIX XVII.

LEAFLET D.

Church of England Purity Society.

The Relations between the Church of England Purity Society and the White Cross Army.

1. There is a perfect agreeement between these two bodies. The Church of England Purity Society originated from the Churchmen's Union, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, and a meeting during the Derby Congress of 1882. The White Cross Army. movement originated at Bishop Auckland, Durham, early in 1883. There was at that time no concert between them.

2. The White Cross Army of the Diocese of Durham, has, with the full consent of the Bishop, become the Durham Diocesan Branch of the C.E.P.S., and is therefore now (in accordance with the organization of the C.E.P.S.) the link between the C.E.P.S. and the Parochial Associations in that Diocese. There are various White Cross bodies in other Dioceses. As the Diocesan branches of the C.E.P.S. are formed, it is hoped that these W.C bodies will link themselves to the general movement by union

with the branch in their Diocese; one great object in the establishment of the C.E.P.S. being the union of the whole of our Parishes (unfettered by any hard uniformity of rules), to form an extensive united league to attack the monstrous evils of impurity which are sapping our national and spiritual life.

3. It may be useful to direct our readers attention to the objects of the C.E.P.S. and of the White Cross Army printed on page 108, from which they will gather that while the former proposes to treat the subject in its widest aspects, personal, municipal, legislative, and educational, the White Cross movement, while not forgetful of these and willing to promote all practicable measures, is specially *personal.* Thus many persons will join both—some will choose either one or the other. The C.E.P.S. will form its ramifications in every Diocese, will aid general measures as well as local and *personal* action and combine into one united effort all its branches and associations and affiliated institutions with those of kindred societies such as the Church Penitentiary Association, the Young Men's Friendly, the Friendless Girls' Society, &c.

4. The White Cross Army will devote itself more especially to *personal* work, and will readily give its support to those wider measures which may be promoted by the C.E.P.S., if approved by it.

5. The Council of the Church of England Purity Society, at the request of the Council of the (Durham) White Cross Army, has undertaken to circulate White Cross publications and cards, and is in correspondence with the White Cross Union of Scotland.

6. Members of the Church of England Purity Society, who join also the White Cross Army, will find on comparing the cards of the two bodies (*see* page 108), that I. on the Church of England Purity Society's card—*Promoting Purity among Men*—is carefully elaborated on the White Cross card into 2, 3, 5, and 4. Soldiers of the White Cross Army, who become also Members of the Church of England Purity Society, will find on their new cards of membership three most important objects—III., IV., and V.

The following are the Objects of the Church of England Purity Society, and of the White Cross Army.

NOTE.—In both these bodies, the Membership is confined to Males.

On the Card of Membership of the Church of England Purity Society will be found these words:	**On the Card of Membership of the White Cross Army will be found these words:**
"I accept the principles of the Church of England Purity Society, and undertake according to my ability to promote its objects:	"I promise by the help of God:
"I.—Purity among Men.	"2. To endeavour to put down all indecent language and coarse jests. "3. To maintain the law of Purity as equally binding upon Men and Women. "5. To use every possible means to fulfil the command 'Keep THYSELF pure.' "4. To endeavour to spread these principles among my companions, and to try and help my younger brothers.
"II.—A Chivalrous Respect for Womanhood.	"1. (*a*) To treat all Women with respect, and (*b*) endeavour to protect them from wrong and degradation."
"III.—The Preservation of the Young from Contamination.	*See* 4.
"IV.—Rescue Work.	
"V.—A Higher Tone of Public Opinion."	

7. To carry out III. effectually, a wide field for the C.E.P.S. will be found in *Universities*, *Colleges*, *Regiments*, on board *Ships*, in the *Home*, whether in the palace or cottage, and perhaps in some *Schools* under special safeguards, &c.

8. To aid in IV., much room still exists for life-long devotion. The records of the Church Penitentiary Association give sad proofs of the wide deficiency of Refuges and Penitentiaries in England.

In half the dioceses—viz., 17 out of 33—no successful attempt to commence the organization of Preventive and Rescue work had been made until Miss Ellice Hopkins commenced her crusade, which has led to the establishment of nearly 100 Friend less Girls' Associations, intended especially for Preventive Work. *See* each number of "Seeking and Saving," a Monthly Serial (Skeffington).

9. To raise the tone of public opinion (V.) the creation of a wholesome literature must be promoted by the C.E.P.S., and influence brought to bear on the leaders of public opinion, on the parochial clergy, on the Houses of Legislature by petitions, on Society generally in all its classes.

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.